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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—Newspapers or Periodicals from the Office.—If one takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of Intentional Fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

STEAMER SCHILLER LOST,

A Total Wreck off the Scilly Islands.

Three Hundred and Eleven Persons Drowned.

BUT FORTY-FOUR KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

Partial List of the Dead and Living.

Full Particulars of the Disaster--Touching Incidents of Bravery, Suffering, Suspense and Death.

LONDON, May 8.—The Eagle Line steamship Schiller, Captain Thomas, which sailed from New York April 28th, for Hamburg, by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, has been wrecked off the Scilly Islands, and is a total loss. The accident occurred at ten o'clock last night, at which time the steamship struck on the dangerous Retarriere ledges, near Bishop's Rock. A fog prevailed at the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southermost of the Scilly Islands, landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scillys. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off the rock. A fearful sea was raging. The Retarriere ledges are barely a third of a mile inside of Bishop's Rock, and the Schiller should have heard the Bishop fog bell. Owing to the dense fog, it was impossible to see the Scilly lights.

LONDON, May 8, 9 P. M.—Up to this hour but forty-three of all who are on board are known to be saved. Twenty-five sacks of mail matter have also been saved. Several bodies have been picked up near the wreck, among them a woman with a child clasped in her arms.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHILLER.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The officers of the Schiller were John Thomas, commander; H. Hillers, chief officer; E. Polamann, second officer; G. Freeze, third officer; R. Heintze, fourth officer; L. Fahrig, chief engineer; P. Conrad, second engineer; J. Roenne, third engineer; J. Kungel, fourth engineer; D. A. Boll, physician; E. Schmettan, purser; C. Puttfarken, chief steward, first cabin; A. Feiskow, chief of second cabin.

THE CREW AND PASSENGERS.

The crew of the Schiller numbered about 120, the passengers numbered 254 in all, of whom 120 were steerage. She took a cargo of general merchandise, which was valued, exclusive of specie on board, at about $150,000. The most of it was probably insured by the shippers. The $300,000 gold coin shipped by Eugene S. Ballin & Co., bankers of this city, to E. F. Ballin & Co., their correspondents in Paris, was packed in six kegs and insured for its full amount in three companies. Mr. Joseph Schiltz, President of the Banking Association in Milwaukee, was among the passengers. It is remarked that ex-Senator Schurz and family sailed on the Hamburg steamer Pommerania, which departed April 29, only one day after the Schiller. But for the serenade and dinner given to him in this city, he might have chosen an earlier vessel. Captain Thomas was a man of middle age, and was unmarried. His residence was in Hamburg, although most of his life had been passed in British vessels. He is said to be a native of Germany.

Among the cabin passengers were Joseph Schiltz, Henry Fischer, wife, M. Stein, Jacob Laufrom, Herman Sewzingen, wife and daughter, and Mrs. Mary Miltner and child, all of Milwaukee, and Anna Eisener, Elizabeth Lea, Mr. Christine, Henry H. Wohlers, wife and two children, Gottfried J. Schmidt and W. Metzger, of Chicago; Mrs. August Zeigler and infant, Dora Zeigler, Mrs. Doerfler, wife of Rudolph Doerfler, of St. Louis; M. Kahn, of Mattoon, Ill.; Dwight Klinck, of Fruitport, Mich.; S. Stein, of Greenville, Ill.; Joseph Wise, of Greensboro, N. C.; C. E. Aulig, Fred. Uplmann and Edward Schainer and wife, of Columbus, O.; Alvis Stockman; Zavien Reinhold, Mrs. C. Kloinhammer, and Mrs. Joseph Beyer, of Detroit, Michigan; M. Harrison and a waterman of Hawkinsville, Georgia; Miss Cohen, Montezuma, Ga., Hermspitz, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. R. Cutleow, Shelbyville, Illinois; G. G. Leonhardt, Mary W. Leonhardt and Jennie Leonhardt, of Augusta, Georgia; John Suppiger and wife, Adaline, Suppiger, John Suppiger, Jr., Louis G. Suppiger and Michael Hurtiemann, of Highland, Illinois; Ella Clairbs, of Quincy, Ill.; Otto Kircher, Mrs. Margaret Kleunn, Mrs. Emma Hansen and child, P. A. Paulson, Carl Frahn, William Frahn and Charles Pfanse and wife, of Davenport, Iowa; C. F. Stephan, of St. Mary's, Ohio; Christian Hern and Silas Hester, of Ashland, Illinois; William Leach, German Consul at Havana, Cuba, wife and daughter; Michael Mangnew, Detroit; John Ivens and wife, C. W. Gutche and wife; T. C. Raschman, Aug. Stricke, John Wilson and Henry Goettsch, Davenport, Iowa; Fred. Zimmerman, Highland, Illinois; Frederick Saunbsier, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Mahr, C. Berghard, wife and two children, Fred. Fleutji, John Beckeule and John Bundiek, of Chicago, and William Koch, of Rockport, Illinois.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

LONDON, May 8.—The following passengers are known to have been saved: First class passengers—Henry Stern, of New York; Leo Weste, of Philadelphia, and Karl Kusin. Second class and steerage passengers—Silas Hoester, Charles Thrau, Carl Dautzen, Marcus Panwitzer and Charles Jones and wife. Four other steerage passengers were saved, but their names have not yet been ascertained as they are in a state of insensibility.

The following members of the crew are also saved: Blusiner, Packendorff, Weiser, Dan. Blackhouse, Rehberg, Jensen, Adamsen, Haumann, Biohm, Jwigejensen, Werneck, Fahler, Hofmann, Ernst Pierson, Piel, Winsch and Schweinske.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents of the Schiller received a dispatch this evening from the agent at Plymouth. It is as follows: "Hillers, first officer, Polamann, second officer, Heintz, fourth officer, Jansen and Packendorf, boatswains, and Hinsch, sailmaker, are saved. Also passengers Leo West, Henry Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Janes, Pesth, Jan Dunk, Hexter, Frohm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Poritter, Schlenbergi, Jansen, Reiderer, Fehn and Williams; stokers Smike and Bullig; sailors Gouldberg, Wallis and Petersen. The survivors are expected at Penzance to-morrow morning, when we will obtain a detailed list."

LONDON, May 9, 2 A. M.—A dispatch just received says Richard Williams and Charles Henry Percy, steerage passengers, were saved. Nineteen corpses and some bales of hay and other portions of the cargo have been recovered. The survivors and a portion of the mails have reached Penzance and will be forwarded from that place to Plymouth by the first train this (Sunday) morning. Those who are going to Cherbourg and Hamburg will be sent to their destination by the steamship Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American line, now on her way from New York and expected to reach Plymouth to-day.

THE MAILS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following is a list of mails placed on board of the Schiller: For London, thirty-two bags of letters and papers; for Liverpool, eleven bags of letters and papers; for Glasgow, eight bags of letters and papers, for Dublin, eleven bags of letters and papers; for Cherbourg and Paris, twelve bags of letters and papers; for Hamburg, seventeen bags of letters and papers. The total number of letters is 36,000. In addition to these there was on board the entire regular trans-continental mail from Australia and New Zealand, comprising 162 bags.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents here of the Eagle Line say that Captain Thomas, of the ill-fated Schiller, was the oldest commander in the line; that he was many years in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, occupied a high place among British sailors, and was with difficulty induced to leave the British service to enter that of the Eagle Line. The Schiller was one of the newest and best boats in the trans-Continental service; large and strong, and constructed on the latest pattern. She was built on the Clyde by Robert Napier & Sons. Her sister ship is the Lessing. These two vessels left this port for home densely crowded, being the first to take advantage of the opening of spring travel to Europe. They were the last two steamers that sailed under the flag of the Eagle line, which has been consolidated with the Hamburg-American line. Previous to the departure of the Schiller the company's vessels had gone out with light passenger lists. The dimensions of the Schiller were: Length, 375 feet; beam, forty feet; depth of hold, thirty-two feet; 5,999 tons burden, and 3,000 indicated horse power and was classed at Lloyd's 100 A 1. She was full brig-rigged, and had eight large life boats and three iron decks. Her engines could run the vessel fourteen to fifteen miles an hour. She is said to have been built according to the requirements of the Lloyd Marine Insurance, and to have possessed every known appliance for safety. She was valued at $700,000, and was insured for her full value. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, including 800 bales of cotton, 2,513 barrels of rosin, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco.

LATER PARTICULARS—FORTY-THREE PERSONS KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A *Herald* cable special supplies the following additional particulars of the disaster to the Schiller, under date of London, May 8: The survivors and the dead arrived to-day in Penzance, as follows: At eight o'clock there came a boat with seven persons; at ten o'clock two boats with seven persons, two of whom were dead, and at eleven o'clock there came two other boats. Twenty men and one woman reached Tresco Island in two boats. The St. Agnes boat subsequently picked up the bodies of four men, two women and a little boy. One man was found at Smith's Sound, floating on a piece of the wreck. At a late hour of the day, three bodies, one a female, were found. Forty-three persons are known to have been saved. Nineteen bodies have been recovered. A violent sea is still beating on the merciless shoal, and prevents the rendering of efficient aid. When finally the boats reached the neighborhood of the Retarriere ledge, the last mast of the Schiller went overboard, and scores of people who were clinging to it were drowned, after having endured the most agonizing suspense during the night.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A cable dispatch, received by the agents of the Eagle line this morning, gives the following corrected list of passengers as far as known to be saved: Second cabin—Leo Weste, Henry Stern, John Jones, Mrs. Jones, Jean Rink, S. Hexter, C. Frahm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Powitzer, R. Schellenburg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Reiderer, Charles Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Joseph Lorenzer. The latter name, the agents state, is not in their list of passengers.

LONDON, May 9, evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Penzance. Of these, thirty-three have gone to Plymouth; the remaining ten are too ill to be moved.

The following additional particulars of the disaster are received: A heavy fog prevented observations on board the Schiller since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog, the engines were put at half speed and sail reduced at nine o'clock Friday night. At ten o'clock the same night, the ship struck the ledge. A great panic prevailed. Captain Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men, who refused to come out. The Captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out, and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterwards the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the sterns was released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by their bows. Three boats then got away. One, a lifeboat, was so badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the people on board were rescued by other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of a funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house, crowded with people, was swept away at 2 A. M. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge. All were gradually swept away by the flood tide, which took the Doctor and Captain last. The rigging, which remained above water, was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The starboard wall fell at 7:30 A. M. Being of iron, it sunk, with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. The lifeboats and yards still spared the lives of some, who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time before the wreck fell. They were unable to approach the steamer, on account of the shoals, but picked up Stragglers in the water. The passengers say Captain Thomas left the bridge at three o'clock to assist those on deck, and that when he reached the deck he was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster. The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before daybreak. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who were landed at Tresco, escaped in the Schiller's own boats.

LONDON, May 10, 4 A. M.—Fifty-six mail bags, including two from Boston via New Zealand, were saved from the Schiller. The steamer Pannerania sailed from Plymouth during the night, for Hamburg, without taking over the rescued survivors of the Schiller. The statements made by officers of the Schiller add nothing to the particulars already telegraphed. They accurately state that the panic which followed the striking of the ship was heartrending and terrible beyond description.

THE VERY LATEST FROM PENZANCE.

[Special Cable Special to the Commercial.]

LONDON, May 9.—All day long details of the Schiller disaster have been coming to the London office, from the *Herald's* correspondence at Penzance; the courteous American Consular agent at the Scilly Islands, Mr. Buxton, and the ordinary London sources. Unfortunately no more persons are reported to be saved. Bodies are constantly being picked up. Among the recovered are those of George Leonhardt, Lonpon, May 10, 6 A. M.—Mr. Dorrien Smith, of the Scilly Islands, writes to the *Times* that many additional lives were lost, because the guns and rockets fired from the Schiller were thought merely ordinary signals of arrival, which have frequently been the cause of false alarms. Among the bodies rescued and already identified, are those of Rowde Luerchne and Andrew Peterson.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inspire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Negotiations for the Black Hills.

Gathering of Interested Politicians to Meet the Coming Indians.

Secretary Gorham, of the Senate, Looking After the Gubernatorial Nomination in California.

INDIAN CONTRACTORS PROTEST AGAINST THE LETTINGS IN NEW YORK.

Latest Postal Intelligence of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1875.

Black Hills Negotiations.

A number of Senators from the Indian Border States and Delegates and Governors of the Territories interested, are here waiting the arrival of Red Cloud and his chiefs, with whom it is proposed by the Government to negotiate a cession of the Black Hill country, which is part of the Sioux reservation. The outlook for the noble aborigenees might well excite the apprehension of their chiefs. At no time within the last quarter of a century has a treaty of so much importance been up for consideration, and the presence of such an array of political influence is very likely to insure a treaty satisfactory to the whites and which may lead to an uprising of this warlike tribe.

Secretary Gorham for Governor of California.

Mr. Gorham, the Secretary of the Senate, it is learned here, is engaged in working up the Republican nomination for Governor of California for himself, with some prospects of success.

Complaints from Indian Contractors.

The complaints of the principal Indian contractors have reached here to protest against the recent award of contracts in New York city for Indian supplies. They allege violation of law and usage in the matter.

Postal Intelligence.

The following is a list of postal changes and postofficers appointed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending May 8, 1875, from the official record:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter Carriers—Thomas P. Nolan, at Pittsburgh, from May 1, 1875, vice Thos. G. Smythe, resigned, April 30, 1875.

Discontinuances—Stone Bridge, Franklin county, papers to Williamson.

Establishments—Robertsdale, Huntingdon county, route 2,490, H. D. Bair, postmaster.

Postmasters appointed—Mary E. Patterson, Spruce Grove, Lancaster county *vice* J. Forsythe, declined; Samuel Bradford, Wesminster, Bucks county, *vice* W. Kenderline, resigned; John C. Campbell, Bart, Lancaster county, *vice* Wm. Hall, resigned; Jeremiah Brenner, Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, *vice* H. Good, resigned; Wm. Wood, Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, *vice* L. P. Ernst, resigned; Frances J. Gillespie, New Baltimore, Somerset county, *vice* W. Gillespie, resigned; J. Allen, Wesley, Venango county, *vice* H. C. Wilson, resigned; Jacob Conger, Newtown, Bucks county, *vice* H. Penn, resigned; Joseph Hickie, Springhill Furnace, Fayette county, *vice* Wm. Wilson, resigned; Thomas Bradford, Mill Run, Fayette county, *vice* H. S. Sipe, resigned; Jos. Cornelius, Cornelius, Fayette county, *vice* G. L. Sheldon, resigned; Jonathan M. Nies, Centreport, Berks county *vice* Jonathan Moyer, deceased.

Sites Changed—Matamoras, Pike county, about half a mile and a half from present site of Matamoras bridge, Robert K. Palmer, postmaster, *vice* A. Kessler, superseded; Red Hill, Montgomery county, about half a mile to store of Welker & Gilbert, Richard Marsley, postmaster, *vice* W. H. Hillegas, superseded.

OHIO.

Establishments—Champman, Stark county, special, Thomas Masters postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—Orel Diggins, Trumbull county, to West Mecca, William Taylor postmaster, *vice* M. H. Brooks, suspended.

Postmasters Appointed—John G. Tesher, Neville, Cincinnati county, Nathan Miller, vice Isaac Sherman, Sherman, Summit county, *vice* Joel C. Koplin, resigned; Micage Wright, Wright's Corners, Richland county, *vice* Isaac C. Sweet, resigned; Lewis H. Butler, Oak Shade, Athens county, *vice* Albert P. Dana, resigned; Frank C. Sands, Roxabel, Ross county, *vice* M. J. Timmons, resigned; Gilbert Hankinson, Hankinson, Hamilton county, *vice* Hankinson, resigned; James Downey, Townsend, Sandusky county, *vice* C. A. Bailey, resigned; Levi W. Spiller, Tymochtee, Wyandott county, *vice* Philip Enders, resigned; Albert Brown, Kingston, Ross county, *vice* Charles R. Richmond, resigned; Joshua Ewing, sumerton, Paulding county, *vice* J. Hagar, declined.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Postmasters Appointed—Sarah S. Hawley, Apple Grove, Mason county, *vice* Elijah H. Wiles, resigned; Miss Emily C. Barney, Glengary, Berkeley county, *vice* Silas Stewart, resigned; Jesse Goodwin, Middle Fork, Randolph county, *vice* George W. Mills, resigned; Joseph D. Ringer, Bunger Mill, Greenbrier county, *vice* H. Burdett, resigned.

Discontinuances—Cherry Camp, Harrison county, papers to Wolf Summit; Munore, Lubeem county, papers to Lubeem; Mouth of Seneca, Pendleton county, papers to Markesville; George R. Jackson, Gladwin, Preston county, *vice* J. C. Walters, resigned; Carrick's Ford, Tucker county, papers to Holly Meadows.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1875.

THE BERNE POSTAL UNION.

The Postmaster General yesterday issued an order carrying into effect, so far as this country is concerned, the treaty for the formation of a general postal union, concluded at Berne October 9th last. The new rates of postage are to be levied on and after the 1st of July next on correspondence to all the contracting States, except France, which does not participate in the benefits of the treaty until January 1st, 1876.

THE CHRONICLE PRINTERS STRIKE FOR THEMSELVES.

The printers who recently struck at the *Daily Chronicle* office, are making arrangements to publish a daily morning newspaper, having purchased material for the purpose. They have substantial support from the Printers' Union, the Book Binders' and Pressmen's Unions, and several other influential trade associations.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Judges of the Court of Claims have not yet met in conference on the Union Pacific Railroad case, and consequently it will not be decided to-morrow. The session of the court will this year be prolonged till about the first of June, on account of the unprecedented number and importance of the cases that have been referred to it by recent acts of Congress. In relation to many rumors of purposed resignations and new appointments in this court, it may be stated that Judge Loring, although he has for the past year or two been entitled to the privilege of retiring with full pay, has never expressed any intention of resigning, and is still an active participant in all the labors of the court. Judge Peck will attain the age of seventy years, and more than complete ten years of service on the bench, this month, and would resign were there any appropriation available to pay his salary on the retired list during the remainder of the fiscal year. As there is not, he will defer retirement until next winter, when he will resign and be succeeded by Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin.

IDLE MINERS' DIVERSIONS.

Attempt to Burn a Railroad Bridge—Two Men Wounded in Mahanoy City.

POTTSVILLE, May 8.—An attempt to burn the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge above Locust Gap last night, failed, though it was damaged to such an extent that it is thought unsave to run trains over it. These attempts at wrecking trains in the Schuylkill region are increasing alarmingly.

POTTSVILLE, May 8.—There was considerable excitement at Mahanoy City tonight, occasioned by two Frenchmen being attacked in the principal street. One was badly wounded and the other is not expected to live.

MAHANOY CITY, May 8.—Saturday night is the scene of considerable fighting, and at one time to-night a general riot was feared.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1875.

YACHT RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER IN EAST RIVER—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

The steam yacht Siquet, belonging to Mr. Grinnell, formerly owner of the Fashion race course, was run down in Hellgate yesterday by the steamer C. H. Northam. Mr. Grinnell and family were aboard. All were saved by boats from the shore. Two of the crew were slightly injured.

AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM PRACTICE.

The American team for the Irish match, averaged, at practice yesterday, 148 per man, or 3,29-100 per shot, the highest being 157 and the lowest 139. This record beats the practice of the Irish team at Wimbledon.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH DEDICATED.

REV. Dr. Hall's new presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street, was dedicated to-day.

The Iron City College

is the only institution of the kind in this city that we recommend to the public patronage.—*Presbyterian Banner January 27, 1875.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE BESSEMER.

LONDON, May 8.—The swinging saloon steamer Bessemer made a trial trip to-day from Dover to Calais in one hour and a half. The saloon, being unfinished, was not worked. When the steamer was entering Calias harbor she refused to answer her helm and ran into the Southern pier, carrying away fifty yards of it.

PASTORAL FROM CARDINAL MANNING.

LONDON, May 10.—A pastoral from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of England to-day. It protests against the persecution of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Prince Bismarck of seeking to raise the animosity of the Powers against the freedom of the next conclave.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER APPOINTED.

LONDON, May 10.—The Duke of Buckingham is appointed Governor of Madras. John Walter Huddleston, Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty, has been appointed to the seat on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge Piggott. He will be succeeded by Mr. Lindley.

Germany.

PUSHING THE ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY—RETURN OF FREDERICK WILLIAM.

BERLIN, May 9.—In the lower House of the Prussian Diet, the bill for the suppression of religious orders was read a second time without amendment, and the bill giving old Catholics a share of the Roman Catholic Church property, passed third reading—230 to 76.

Instructions have been sent to the provincial authorities of Prussia to treat the collection of money for priests who have been subjected to legal penalties, as a punishable offense.

The Prince Imperial Frederick William has returned to Berlin.

Russia.

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR FOR BERLIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—The Czar departed yesterday evening for Berlin.

Belgium

THE GOVERNMENT'S GERMAN POLICY APPROVED.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—The Chamber of Representatives, after a long debate yesterday, adopted resolutions approving the Government's conduct of the negotiations with Germany.

Italy.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

ROME, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Signor Minghetti, President of the Ministry, stated that the relations of Itsly with Germany had always been excellent. A motion approving the ecclesiastical policy of the Government passed—219 to 149.

Ireland.

FUNERAL OF A FENIAN.

DUBLIN, May 9.—A demonstration was made to-day, at the burial of Joseph Mullens, an American Fenian. A procession half a mile long followed the remains to the cemetery.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, May 9.—The steamer Pommerania, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 8, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on the week ending to-day was £12,000. Consols for money, 93⅞@93⅞; for account, 93⅞@93⅞. Five-twenties, new, 1865, issue, 104½; 1867, 104½; 10-40's, 104½. New York Central, 92; Erie, 26½; preferred 50. Refined petroleum 20½d; spirits do 2s6d. Tallow 43s 3d.

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes 63 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans 8⅛@8⅜d. Sales of 9,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 3,000 American. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, 9s 2d@9s 10d. Corn 35s 6d. Pork 75s. Lard 45s 6d. Lard 6s.

ANTWERP, May 8.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

WILKESBARRE.

Secret Meeting of Miners—A Constable's Posse Cannot Arrest McDade's Assailants.

WILKESBARRE, May 8.—The meeting of miners to-day was attended by delegates from every district in this region. John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, was present. The proceedings have not been made public.

Baltimore District, No. 183, has unanimously resolved to support their brethren on a strike and to continue to do so until they get their prices.

The warrant for the arrest of the assailants of McDade, Livingston and Jones, turned over to the Sheriff, the constable's posse being unable to arrest the men.

FIRE RECORD.

Shippensburg, Pa.—$30,000.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., May 9.—Saturday afternoon the sash and planing mill of Dr. D. D. Hayes was burned. Loss $50,000; insurance $9,500.

Springfield, Ohio—$17,000.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The *Gazette's* Sprinfield special says Taylor's flouring mill, four miles north of Springfield was burned during a heavy thunder storm this morning. Loss $17,000; insurance $14,000.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A *Times* special from Pekin, Ills., says a fire on Court street, this morning, destroyed Frederick Dederman's building, containing the postoffice, the *Republican* printing office and other offices. Loss twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. The building was insured for $4,000 in the Hartford, of Conn.; and the stock for $9,500 in the same company, $5,000 in the Royal, of London, and for smaller sums in other companies.

House Struck by Lightning in Evansville

EVANSVILLE, May 9.—Lightning struck and burned a residence in the upper edge of the city last night. The family barely escaped with their lives. The servant girl had to leap from her window, and was shockingly burned.

San Francisco—$75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—A fire this afternoon, at the foot of Fourth street, near Mission Bay, burned a lumber yard, planing mill, grist mill and several frame buildings, variously occupied. Loss seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

The Future of the Pennsylvania Iron Trade.

[From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Of 2,868,278 net tons of pig iron produced in twenty-two of the United States in 1873, Pennsylvania produced 1,589,573 tons, or nearly 48½ per cent. Of 890,077 net tons of rails produced in eighteen of the United States in 1873, Pennsylvania produced 328,522 tons, or nearly 37 per cent. Of 1,676,308 net tons of rolled iron, other than rails, produced in twenty-two of the United States in 1873, Pennsylvania produced 507,092 tons, or a little more than 47 per cent. It will thus be seen that, at the beginning of the present business depression, Pennsylvania was in the enjoyment of almost one-half of the iron trade of the country, and that twenty-one States were then competing with her in the production of iron. The question arises, will Pennsylvania be able to maintain the supremacy in iron manufacture she has so long enjoyed, and which was so marked in 1873? Undoubtedly she will long remain the leading iron-producing State of the Union, for her abundant and cheap fuel, her skilled labor, her accumulated iron capital, her economical processes, her transportation facilities, and her approximately central position among the great iron consuming States, give her advantages which no other State is likely soon to possess. Pennsylvania will not, therefore, lose her leadership in the column of iron-producing States. Will she, however, be able to maintain the relative position she occupied in 1873 and in previous years toward the remainder of the States which produce iron? Will she be able in future years to retain the large percentage of the iron trade she possessed in 1873?

She will not. The signs of the times are ominous of a decrease in this percentage. Already influences are at work which must immediately affect it. These will be apparent to all who will give the subject serious consideration. Pennsylvania, like Great Britain, has depended largely for the growth and prosperity of her iron trade upon orders from outside her borders. Like Great Britain, she is now confronted by home competition in communities which formerly received from her the whole of their iron supplies. It is only within a very brief period that Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri have produced an appreciable quantity of iron, and these States now produce not only enough iron to supply their own wants, but they join Ohio and other older iron States in competing with Pennsylvania for the supply of the general market. This is of itself a great fact. If we add to it the further fact that Western railroad building, which until recently absorbed a large part of Pennsylvania products, is now almost wholly at a stand, and likely not to experience a revival of real consequence for some time to come, during which other iron States will be making steady progress, we will see how greatly restricted the demand for Pennsylvania iron outside the boundaries of the State is destined hereafter to be.

If we had taken some particular branch of the iron trade we will see how radical is the change that may truthfully be said to have already commenced. Take rails. Pennsylvania could supply the whole West with nearly all the iron rails it will need, but Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Springfield, Decatur, St. Louis, and other Western iron centres will contest with her for Western orders, and, with the important item of freight largely in their favor, they will generally win. Pennsylvania, with three Bessemer steel works completed, and two others nearly completed, could spare one-half of her steel rail product to other States after this year, but it is doubtful whether she will be asked to spare it, for Cleveland, Chicago, and Joliet in the Westand Troy in the East will offer strong resistance to her pretentions, and they will in most cases have an advantage in freight charges.

And as it is with rails, so it is with merchant bar, plates, hoops, rails, etc. Turn whichever way the Pennsylvania manufacturers of these products will, they meet competition which only yesterday they did not have. This fact explains the very low prices at which Pittsburgh has put her iron on the Eastern and other markets during the past year. She could only keep her trade outside the territory that is naturally tributary to her by making extraordinary concessions. She was not seeking for new markets but for such as she was trying to keep the old one. But it is not to be expected that, even with the advantage she possesses in cheap fuel, she can always hold the outside markets she has been accustomed to serve. We do not say that her aggregate trade will experience any decline from its present proportions, but it certainly cannot grow as it has grown, and hence, as compared with her, and with Philadelphia too, Western and Southern cities which have embarked in the manufacture of iron will make a more rapid advance.

It is, we believe, the fact that, in proportion to its magnitude, the iron trade of Pennsylvania is to-day more depressed than that of any other important iron manufacturing State. In the main the reason is found in the fact that the other States relatively do not produce so much iron to be sold outside their own limits as Pennsylvania does; hence the home demand, to which they are naturally heir, suffices to keep them now fairly employed, and as business revives they will be still better employed. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and at Richmond, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Louisville, Cleveland and some other cities outside of the States named, the situation of the iron trade is not by any means discouraging.

It is not our province to point out, if we knew, what Pennsylvania can do to commence for the future of the production of her Western and Southern trade in iron, but the iron manufacturers of the State would do well to give attention to the problem we have presented. It may be that its solution will be found in enlarging her manufacture of the *finished* products, such as machinery, in which the policy of Old and New England, and building up within her own borders and in other States and in other lines of trade a skilled artisan, implements, sewing machines, axes, hardware, cutlery, stoves, shovels, spades, steam engines, anchors, cables, chains, anvils, cotton and woolen machinery, etc., etc., it now has only in part. Pennsylvania has never done herself justice in these lines of iron manufacture. She can certainly lose nothing by now giving them special attention. In addition to what was asked by Pennsylvania iron masters, we would say, put your money into manufactories of these articles, and thus help to consume the products of your own furnaces and rolling mills.

The Vice President at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Vice President Wilson arrived here at three o'clock on the Memphis and Louisville train, was met at the National Cemetery by committees from the General Council and Chamber of Commerce, and on arriving at the depot in the city was met by Mayor Loogue and the remainder of the city officials. The Mayor received Mr. Wilson with a brief address, tendering the hospitalities of the city, to which he responded in an appropriate manner, taking occasion to say that he was glad to drop simply as a private citizen to see the country, and after referring to his anti-slavery record and the late war, which he thought could not have been averted by any power on earth, expressed that peace and prosperity would succeed its bitterness and that the country would prosper and become the greatest nation upon earth. After an air from the band in attendance, the party took carriages for the Peabody hotel, where an immense crowd had assembled, and in response to loud calls the Vice President appeared from the balcony and made a short address. During the afternoon a large number of prominent citizens, including Col. Wharton, member of Congress, ex-Governor Harris; General Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue, and others called upon Mr. Wilson. He remains here until Monday evening, when he leaves for Little Rock. The state of his health and the weather will determine whether he will go thence to Texas or St. Louis; and in the latter he will extend his trip to Denver; but it is his intention to reach home early in June.

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The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

THE Controller of the Currency will today make a call upon the National banks to furnish him with a report of their condition at the close of business on the first instant.

WHENEVER the *Post* comes across an article in a Republican paper that it cannot comprehend, it makes a paragraph on it, and talks nonsense with the profound air of a dunce.

THERE is talk of abolishing some of the minor ports of delivery in the West. It ought to have been done long ago. In most of these lesser offices the receipts are very much less than the expenses of collection.

SOMEBODY claims to have discovered that DANA, of the New York *Sun*, is a descendent of SMOLLETT, the English novelist. We don't believe it. The former may have all the latter's grossness, but it is certain that he possesses none of his wit.

THE lock-out in Wales has been closed by a resolution of the associated masters to open all the collieries to the men on a reduction of fifteen per cent. The latter, who struck in consequence of a reduction of ten per cent., are generally accepting these terms.

CONNELLSVILLE coke is steadily growing in favor for smelting purposes. The Andover Iron Company, at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, ninety miles northeast of Philadelphia, have concluded a contract for a large quantity of this coke, which they will mix with anthracite.

THE new English Cardinal MANNING, flattered and excited by his recent promotion, has flung himself wildly into the Ultramontane agitation. A letter from Cardinal MCCLOSKEY to the German bishops, expressing full concurrence in their views, is the next thing in order.

JAMES B. MCCREARY, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, is a nephew of United States Senator MCCREARY. He was an officer in the rebel army, and hence has "a clear war record from a Confederate standpoint"—this having been announced as the first requisite condition to nomination.

THE *Christian Union*, BEECHER'S paper, discussing the new Cardinal, says it has no fears of the undue predominance of the Roman Church in America, adding: "Should another Cardinal or two be needed, we shall not be alarmed or troubled." N. B. There are two members of the Catholic Church on that jury.

"THE total vote at the late election in Indianapolis was 17,000. That is pretty good on a population that does not exceed at the furthest 60,000. It is one to less than four inhabitants.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The vote does look somewhat large; but then it was swollen fully a thousand by Democratic repeaters from Louisville, Cincinnati and other places.

BEN. HILL, the blatant Georgia disunionist, has just been elected to Congress from that State, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a former member. His secession sentiments being more ultra than those of his competitor, his refusal to accept the results of the war more violent, and his hatred of the North more intense and bitter, he was very naturally successful.

CASSIUS M. CLAY was once an honored anti-slavery leader. Two or three years ago he became a "Liberal." Last Thursday he tumbled pluckily into the Kentucky Bourbon fold, and has volunteered to stump the State for the ticket nominated. When a man once finds himself on the slippery descent of which VIRGIL speaks, he very seldom stops until he reaches the bottom.

THE principal feature of the platform laid down by the Kentucky Democrats, at their State nominating convention, the other day, is the bold enunciation which is made of the doctrine of State sovereignty. Everywhere this pestiferous doctrine, exploded, as the masses of the people believed, by the war, is being reasserted by the Democracy in plump antagonism to the sovereignty of the nation.

THE New York *Bulletin* states that the total amount of payments to be made during the present month, on account of European subscriptions to American loans, is only £280,000. This is an exceptionally small sum, the payments made in May last year aggregating £1,753,750, and the average monthly amount, for the first four months of this year being £1,622,375. One of the significances of this fact is that the amount we can draw this month against foreign negotiations is some $6,500,000 below the average monthly amount.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's iron screw steamship "City of San Francisco," of 3,500 tons burden, was successfully launched at Chester last Thursday, from the yard of JOHN ROACH. The vessel was built for the Pacific Mail Line, and is the nineteenth iron steamship, exclusive of government steamers, which has been launched from the Delaware River iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works within three years and a half. Two more steamships for the Pacific Mail Company are on the stocks almost ready to be put in the water. With the revival of our commerce it is believed that shipbuilding on the Delaware will soon vie with the Clyde.

IN VIEW of the fact that the resolutions adopted at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, May 16, 1775, declared "unshaken loyalty to His Majesty George the Third, our lawful and rightful King," some people are inclined to think there is not much in their adoption that looks like a Declaration of Independence. The Chicago *Journal*, for instance, says: "If we were a Westmoreland countyite, we would keep quiet, and, drawing the kindly curtain of oblivion over our own, would quietly go off and help 'celebrate' some other fellow's resolutions;" but then, the fellows who live out in a new country must naturally be mad and envious because they have nothing of the kind to brag of.

THE February monthly return of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows the value of our imports to have been $52,336,497, an increase of $2,381,770 compared with February, 1874, and $16,548,418 over January of the present year. Our domestic exports during the same month footed up $52,512,092, a decrease of $5,008,773, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and $9,883,752 as compared with January of this year. The value of foreign merchandise exported was $1,454,091, or nearly a million less than in February, 1874. For the eight months ended February 28, 1875, the value of imports was $354,934,079. For the corresponding period of 1874 the value was $379,718,535. For the eight months of the fiscal year 1875 our domestic exports were valued at $426,843,620, against $453,849,235 for the same period of 1874.

CHARLES NORDHOFF has been writing a series of gushing letters from Arkansas to the New York *Herald*, in which he endeavors to make it appear that, politically, matters are prospering so delightfully that the earth is yielding a double increase, and even the fruit trees are bearing twins. Here is the suggestive comment which the Chenango (N. Y.) *Telegraph* makes on his roseate descriptions:

"Ourold friend Nordhoff reports all lovely in Arkansas. He has been there two weeks. Within a few miles of us reside a man and his wife, who lived there ten years, and finally abandoned a property worth $10,000 rather than further submit to the persecution, annoyance, and constant danger of assassination with which they were surrounded. With all due respect to the sagacity of our quondam associate, we submit that a ten years' trial is quite as likely to enable a man to judge correctly as a brief pilgrimage of three weeks."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has found out how the pitcher was broken. Speaking of the Democratic defeat in Indiana it says:

The Democratic party promised reform in that State, and its Legislature failed to deliver the goods with that promptness which was desirable.

They did not deliver them at all, either with or without promptness, but disgusted the people with the marked difference between their profession and practice. The same result followed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, and wherever else a Democratic Legislature held forth, as followed the Democratic victory of last year in Indiana. Imbecility, weakness, corruption and rowdyism were the characteristics of every Democratic Legislature that assembled last winter; and if the people of Indiana have availed themselves of their municipal elections to testify their deep detestation of the faithlessness of the Democratic party, they have but anticipated the verdict that will everywhere else be visited upon that party in this year's elections. It is a wholesome sight to see the people of nearly every city in a State rising up in a mass and throwing off the oppressive yoke of the Democracy; and it gives the world reason to hope that it will not be called upon a second time to witness the scenes that last winter disgraced the whole country. One dose of Democracy, such as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been compelled to swallow, is enough. It will never be repeated.

THE apparently bold attack of Governor TILDEN upon the Canal Ring of New York, has ended as might naturally have been expected. Governor TILDEN sent a message to the Legislature boldly charging fraud in the management of the canals, and setting forth specifically a number of contracts for repairs upon the public works, in which the State had grievously been defrauded. The Legislature, as it was bound to do, appointed a committee to investigate the charges thus made, and that committee has devoted itself to the task imposed upon it, with care, energy and fidelity. It was composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, and no mere partisan report could therefore be looked for from it. The time for investigation was short; but the committee seems to have thought it sufficient to enable them to make a definite report of the facts in the case.

They report accordingly, that they have given the subject a thorough examination, and that they have been unable to find any case of deliberate fraud. The laws regulating repairs upon the canals are defective, and the canal officers have not enforced them as they should have done, but they have not been able to discover any proof of a design to defraud the State. They recommend such legislation upon the subject as will prevent irregularities and carelessness, hereafter, and there they stop.

So, then, there have been no canal frauds, after all. The clamor raised by Governor TILDEN was, as was said at the time, a mere political trick, to give him a good send-off as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He wanted to get his name up as a great reformer of current abuses, and the management of the canals, in the hands of his own party, was used as an occasion for getting up a little clap-trap reputation as an incorruptible enemy of fraud and theft. His message has answered that purpose. He has got himself before the people as a Reformer, and now it behooves him to get right with his party, and save it from the evil effects of the accusations he has brought against it.

The legislative report referred to affords him the chance for this. None of the canal thieves will be punished, for the committee reports that there *are* no thieves; and the fraudulent contractors will be allowed to go on with their game, being guilty merely of irregularities which the Canal Board should have prevented. There will be a law or two passed, to make things look right, and that will be all that will be done. The Governor's fierce request to be empowered to remove any State officer he chose, so as to enable him to remove the whole corrupt Canal Board, will be thrust aside, unattended to, and thus the canal thieves will escape with a whole skin, while the Governor enjoys his grand reputation for having exposed them to the public eye.

A great deal of praise has been poured out upon the head of Governor TILDEN for his course in this matter, and he imagines himself on the high road to the Presidency; but he forgets that the public can discriminate between mere professions and practice. If he told the truth in his message about the existence of canal frauds, why has no one been arrested for taking part in them? And if he did not tell the truth, why is he credited with hostility to corruption? Either he lied or told the truth in that message. If he lied, he deserves general execration, and if he told the truth, why does he fail to substantiate it to the satisfaction of the Legislature?

These clap-trap ventures after popularity are the disgrace of American politics. They belittle all who take part in them, and disgust the community with the emptiness of lofty professions. A mock war upon corruption is a double mockery. No one ever won any laurels in such a warfare, and TILDEN, in resorting to it, will prove himself as light a weight in politics as he is physically. To denounce fraud with one hand and condone it with the other is the vilest kind of hypocrisy, and that is precisely what TILDEN seems to have done in this pretended onslaught upon the Canal Ring.

APROPOS of the pending discussion whether the author of the Democratic party was guilty of plagiarism, as the North Carolina Mecklenburgers insist he was, and as he would have been if their spurious "Declaration of Independence" were genuine, a Boston correspondent of the New York *Times* contributes to that paper some curious proofs of a remarkable similarity of language between certain portions of the great "Declaration" to which JEFFERSON claimed a sort of patent right, and that of BURLAMAQUI in his "Principles of Politic Law." This writer was born in 1694: was appointed Professor of Natural and Civil Law at Geneva in 1720, and died in 1750. The work referred to is one of great merit, always analyzing till it has reached the original elements, and unfolding them in a surprisingly clear and logical manner. It is not so strange that a philosophical mind like JEFFERSON'S should grasp and assimilate the principles laid down by the foreign writer, as that he should adopt his language in an instrument that was to give birth to a nation. Still the surprise would have been greater had not JEFFERSON himself declared that he did not aim so much at originality of expression as at embodying in the paper the sentiment of the American people. Quoting from an American edition of BURLAMAQUI'S "Principles of Nature and Public Law," published in 1859, the correspondent cites the following extracts:

"We may now add that it (sovereignty) is the right of commanding civil society in the last resort, which right the members of this society have conferred on one and the same person, with a view to preserve order and security in the Commonwealth, to promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty.

"Nature has made all of the same species, all equal, all free and independent of each other. * * * This liberty and independence is, therefore, a right naturally belonging to man, of which it would be unjust to deprive him against his will. * * * It must, therefore, be agreed that sovereignty resides originally in the people, and in each individual with regard to himself, and that it is in the transfer and union of the several rights of individuals in the same person, or assemblage of persons, which constitutes what is called sovereignty in government. For example, when the Romans chose Romulus and Numa for their kings * * * these princes * * * had no other right than what was derived from the election of the people.

I have said that a sovereignty, as such, is neither accountable nor punishable. By this it is not meant that a government may not forfeit its right to the respect and obedience of the people which have established it. For it is past all doubt that when a government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, and uses its power to a quite contrary purpose, it becomes an enemy to the State, and the sovereignty returns to the nation, which has the right to form new institutions, laying their foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as will secure their safety and happiness in the future. * * * It may be asked if the people have parted with their sovereignty by establishing a government, what control have they over it, and in what does their power consist? We answer that they still retain the power to alter or abolish it at their pleasure."

Many of these phrases are familiar to thousands who have read the Declaration of Independence. Was JEFFERSON acquainted with the works of the writer, or was the striking similarity not only of thought but of expression simply the result of a coincidence of ideas on the part of two men born in different countries and in a different century?

TO-DAY the one-hundredth anniversary of the capture of Ticonderoga on Lake George, by the "Green Mountain Boys," under the leadership of ETHAN ALLEN, will be celebrated. The fort was built at the narrow strait where the lake parts the mountain, and was regarded as the key to Canada. Lexington and Concord having been heard from, the capture of the fort was resolved on by the Vermont farmers. Its garrison numbered only forty-eight men, but it had a hundred pieces of artillery and a great quantity of small arms. Probably it could not have been taken in any other way than by surprise. The circumstances of the capture are familiar to every reader of American history. No single stroke in the early portion of the struggle was managed in a more masterly manner, or contributed more to the patriots' cause. It inspired confidence, diffused hope, and afforded fresh resources at a time when they were sadly needed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The intellectual department of the *Post* appears to be hermetically sealed.

The Fourth of July will not now have to be postponed on account of the weather.

The exportation from Philadelphia of petroleum in cases is gradually expanding.

And now the heathen Chinee in California has got up a strike, "all same as Melican man."

The agency of the Flat Head Indians is vacant. Eli Perkins would be a good man for the place.

Ethan Allen was not a younger brother of Bill Allen, of Ohio. No relation existed between them.

Seth Green's little shad, planted in the Upper Mississippi three years ago, are beginning to come up.

An impecunious Texas editor calls for peas on subscription, but nobody seems inclined to shell out.

Henry Wilson has been weeping in the chamber of John C. Breckinridge and at the tomb of Zachary Taylor.

New York sends out thirty-eight tons every day in letters and newspapers, exclusive of mail merchandise.

Unusually extensive preparations are being made throughout the country for the decoration of soldiers graves, on Memorial Day.

The latest reports from Maryland state that the peach crop will be larger this year than for several years previous. That's juicy news.

Indiana talks of building a canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Wabash river, and thus the opening of navigation with the Ohio.

A man named Desbecker, who traveled as an amateur lunatic for several years, now holds a high office under Tammany in New York city.

At Ticonderaga, to-day, the programme will be prayers, powder and picnics, in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

Jay Cooke's splendid country seat, "Ogontz," near Philadelphia, is to be sold at public auction on the 25th instant. It cost him a million dollars.

It is stated that the union of all the United Greeks in Russia with the Orthodox Church will soon be accomplished. The movement is steadily extending.

The biggest weather vane in this country adorns the top of the New York *Herald* building. And yet no one can tell from that paper which way the wind blows.

"Unto him that hath it shall be given." A wealthy Genoese Marchioness has just given two-thirds of her property to the Pope, but persists in keeping her name a secret.

The mortality of the United States last year was not so very great, considering that 1,636,335 pounds of arsenic and 116,053 pounds of jalap were consumed during that period.

Portland, Maine, sees the Centennial business, and goes it a hundred years better. She proposes to celebrate the bi-centennial of the settlers' fight with some Indians in 1675.

Senator Jones is building artificial ice factories at Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta. He expects to make a cool profit of a quarter of a million a year.

Owing to the depression of business and the low rates of freights, the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company last year lost $50,000, as appears from the annual report, just rendered.

And now Professor Tice is at it again. This time he predicts an unusually heavy rainfall during the next few months. Can't he be persuaded to hold up a little, until after the crops are in?

The shipments of Cumberland coal are rapidly rising to last year's figures, the decrease for the week ending the 1st instant, compared with the corresponding period of last year, being but 141 tons.

Secretary Bristow says he shall have $6,000,000 of silver coin in the Treasury by the end of June, and $10,000,000 by September, which he will issue under the law redeeming fractional currency.

The Governor of the Bahamas has just appointed a committee of twelve for the purpose of securing a representation of the produce and manufactures of the colony at the Centennial Exhibition.

Sir Henry Thompson, England's greatest physician, declared at a temperance meeting, recently, that moderate drinking was a thing which people should avoid if they wished to have a sound mind in a sound body.

An English and American Mutual Aid Association has lately been formed at Rome for the purpose of protecting foreigners against the extortions of Italian hotel keepers. Why don't the Pope make them act honestly?

It has been ascertained that a solution of borax kills both animal and vegetable protoplasm, and preserves meat from putrefaction. It arrests rotation in vegetable cells, and soon kills rotifers, entomostraca and infusoria. It also prevents fermentation.

On the 26th inst. the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States will hold its annual session in Baltimore. It is hoped to bring about a union between the four branches of the Church—the High, Low, German and Southern.

The Italian papers actually have it that the United States Minister at Rome is expecting a letter shortly from President Grant, conveying his thanks, in the name of the American Government, to the Pope for having raised Mgr. McCloskey to the rank of Cardinal!

There is nothing new under the sun. The latest Pompeiian discovery is a woolen factory, in which were found pieces of woolen cloth, quite carbonized, and many instruments for carding and weaving similar to those used in some factories of the kind at the present day.

Kit Carson, Jr., was a spectator at the Beecher-Tilton trial the other day. Tears were in his eyes several times, and a correspondent asked him about them. "Now don't class me with the crowd of gushers," he replied, laughingly. "I'm not one of that sort, I've got a cold in my head, and that's all the tears meant. They were not emotional, but catarrhal."

PERSONAL.

A private letter from a respectable source in New York says "Cardinal McCloskey has destituted the *Herald* by selecting John Russell Young as his Secretary."

An advertisement appears in the Manchester, (England,) papers announcing that Brigham Young and his thirty-six wives are on exhibition there. Admission sixpence.

A report is current in Washington that Miss Lizzie, daughter of Admiral Porter, and Midshipman Logan, who accompanies Admiral Reynolds to China, were secretly married prior to his departure.

The President has designated and authorized Mr. George W. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, to perform the duties of Supervising Inspecting General of the steamboat inspection service during the absence from time to time of that officer.

General James G. Blunt, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is about to institute a libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, claiming $50,000. His grievance consists of an editorial recently published in the *Tribune*, headed, "The Thief Blunt," in which the General was accused of having defrauded the Cherokee Indians.

A curious case of kidnapping came up for trial in the Washington Police Court the other day. One Brooks is charged with ping a boy of fourteen, in 1875, inducing him to a schooner in Baltimore, and selling him to the Captain. He did not have an opportunity to return home till a few days since. The case was sent up for the action of the Grand Jury.

According to the phraseology of a resolution adopted by the Woman's Missionary Society of Chicago, the young ladies who are sent out by the society are somewhat restricted in their affairs of the heart. If a fair converter of heathens should marry outside of the Missionary Union, she must refund the money expended for her outfit and passage, and, accordingly, if she would not remain single, she must either content herself with a male missionary, or else be careful to fall in love with some young man who will gallantly square accounts with the society. Nothing is said about widows; they can give themselves away unincumbered by any prior liens of this sort.

A funny will case was recently tried in Iowa. In 1869, a rich farmer, a widower, made a will devising his estate to four sons. In 1874 he married a young lady, and in October of that year he died. The sons applied to the court to have the will of the father admitted to probate. The widow interposed on objection as there was good prospect for more heirs, and it was highly important, also, to know just how much of an heir it would be. It was a funny objection, anyhow, but the coming event cast its shadow before. The court postponed the matter until the posthumous heir should be heard from. A week ago last Saturday, heir and mother were on hand, and asked the court to set aside the will. The court held that the subsequent marriage and the birth of the child operated as a revocation of the will, and refused to admit it to probate. This is a new point.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE CLASSICS. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The publishers of these dainty books have very kindly responded to our wish, expressed to possess the missing (three) volumes of the series. As we have already stated, these classics are edited with singular ability, and show exquisite taste on the part of the editor. The selections are judicious, and every reader will find a gem in each volume worth its cost. The second volume, *Intellect*—Bulwer's "House and the Brain," is the opening paper, followed by charming stories by Dickens, Poe, Hawthorne, De Quincy, &c. *Tragedy*, volume third, contains selections of Edgar Allan Poe, De Forest, Mrs. Judson, De Quincy, which are, in verity, classics. The fourth volume, *Life*, contains fifteen brief selections, every one a gem. "The crowning and closing piece is "Gettysburg," by Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President, comprising only twenty seven lines. No true hearted American can read these lines without honoring the great man who uttered them. We again commend our readers to buy this series for summer reading.

OUTLINE OF THE EVOLUTION PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. M. E. Cazelles. Translated from the French by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. With an Appendix by E. L. Youmans, M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

An attempt is made in this brief volume to give an analysis of Herbert Spencer's philosophy, gathered from his fragmentary views, in volumes or in contributions to reviews. This distinguished scientist is preparing a "System of Philosophy," to comprise ten volumes, of which only a part have appeared. Enough has been printed to enable the author of this work to give an outline of the Evolution Philosophy, although, as stated, in the previously published books, nothing is conclusively proven. After the introduction "The Problem of the Universe," "How far can the Universe be Explained," "Outline and Ground of Mr. Spencer's System," "The Doctrine of Myers," "The Law of Evolution," "Positivism," and other chapters, the Appendix contains "Herbert Spencer and the Doctrine of Evolution," and a lecture before the New York Liberal Club, June 5, 1874, by Dr. E. L. Youmans.

SCIENCE PRIMERS. ASTRONOMY. By J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This tiny volume of Science Primers is, like its predecessors, valuable because it contains "much in little." These primers present science in a simplified form, and the text is so plain, and also the illustrations, that very young people can readily grasp the thought. It is a capital handbook, divided into sections, paragraph style. The illustrations are excellent.

A PERFECT ADONIS. By the author of "Rutledge," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Almost any person would be able to guess the character of this romance from its name. It is a genuine love story, very well conceived in style and plot. It portrays the marriage of a pretty young girl to a man whom she does not love. The husband dies, and the widow assumes the vows of a nun, but the persistent love of one who had been discarded at first, a "Perfect Adonis," takes her from the convent and she becomes his wife. The tone is elevated, and multitudes will enjoy its reading.

HARRY BLOUNT: Passages in a Boy's Life on Land and Sea. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of "Intellectual Life," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This clever story has some of the flavor of "Tom Brown at Rugby." The delightful, scholarly volume of Mr. Hamerton, "The Intellectual Life," placed him in a high niche in literature. "Harry Blount" is charmingly written. It presents the ups and downs of a lad, with great purity of tone. The book is thoroughly a boy's, barring the introduction of the usual "gold haired" girl, who becomes the hero's wife in the end.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS AND THEIR WORKS. For the use of Schools and Students in Music. By Sarah Tytler, author of the "Old Masters," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

There should be more importance attached to this work than the fair author gives it in her modest preface, when she states that it is designed "for the use of schools and students in music." It is more; it is just the kind of a book that suits the general reader, and gives information of the great song masters who have graced the world from the fifteenth century to the present. It is a curious collection, too, as we not only have the peculiar talents of each graphically presented, but their individual idiosyncrasies and social characteristics. The sketches are very readable as well as instructive, and as diverse as possible. Few persons are so gifted in the delicate work of compilation as Miss Tytler. By dint of painstaking and excellent style she has been remarkably successful in all her literary undertakings. The book is neatly printed and reflects credit on the publishers.

PERFECT LOVE CASTETH OUT FEAR. By Katharine Sedgwick Washburn, author of "The Italian Girl," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is, usually, something in a name, but the title of this book does not express the real character of the work. While moral in tone, it is a picture of love with fears, instead of "perfect love" without fear. The plot portrays the coquetry of Beatrice Stuart, who finally marries the man of her choice, Walter Leigh. The Italian whom she discarded to marry Walter, while they were on their bridal tour through Italy, presents himself and exacts a kiss as the price of the return of her letters in his possession, of which her husband had never been told. The husband unexpectedly witnessed the occurrence and the wife returns to New York and is taken suddenly ill. Meanwhile, through the intervention of friends, they become reconciled and ever after live happily. The romance is very fascinating and rather of a finished style. The plot is artistic, and each character is finely sketched.

SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS. By N. L. Thieblin. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This spirited picture of Spain is the most satisfactory and readable that has appeared for years. For a time, after the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Thieblin represented the New York *Herald* in Spain during the campaign, and has in this volume reproduced his impressions and observations. He first published the results of his labors in England, and afterward thoroughly revised the work for American readers. It gives a lively picture of that much-governed country. The author has shown skill and tact in analyzing the matter in hand. The history partakes of the character of a romance, and from it readers will learn much of the questions agitating Europe. It is by far the best work of the kind recently published.

WARRINGTON'S MANUAL. By William S. Robinson, "Warrington," Clerk of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

This Manual is designed to aid officers and members of legislatures, conventions, societies, corporations, orders, etc., in the practical governing and membership of all such bodies, according to the parliamentary law and practice in the United States. It is announced in the preface that the minimum, and not the maximum, of power and influence ought to be put into the hands of committees and presiding officers. The Manual is concise and in every way suitable for deliberative bodies. The index is very full and useful for reference. It ought to have a wide sale.

THE LADY OF THE ISLE, or THE ISLAND PRINCESS. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by Thos. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the sixth volume of the new edition of Mrs. Southworth's works. The story is full of startling incidents and adventures. This lady has been a prolific and popular writer. All of Mrs. Southworth's thirty-eight volumes may be bought at a low price, or singly at reasonable rates.

THE longevity of toads is again under discussion, owing to a discovery made near Rome. In digging up a garden some workmen unearthed some terra-cotta vases, which they at first supposed to contain treasure. On breaking them, however, two live toads were found clad in green velvet. This strange attire showed that they must be at least 200 years old, as an ancient treatise on magic and demonology mentions that, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, sorcerers dressed up toads in this manner for the achievement of certain charms.

MATTERS IN DULUTH.

Dullness of Business—Empty Buildings Predominate—Light Shipments of Wheat—Shipments of Goods in Bond—An Editor Castigated—The Canadian Pacific Railroad—A Girl of Fifteen to be Tried for Murder.

Special Agent Heichhold arrived in the city yesterday, from the Northwest. He visited Duluth and St. Paul on his late trip, and describes Duluth as presenting a rather unpromising appearance, at least one-half of the business and dwelling houses being without occupants, and rents having fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent. within the last two years. The ice still renders navigation impracticable, and it is doubtful whether a boat can leave or enter a harbor in the next fifteen days, as the ice, as far as the eye can see, is still in one unbroken field.

In consequence of the low tariff on wheat from St. Paul to New York by rail, only twenty-nine cents per bushel, it is doubtful if much grain will be shipped by Duluth during the coming season. This, with the dullness of the iron ore trade, shows rather a poor outlook for commerce or Lake Superior the coming season. As the Doctor has confidence that the present depression at Duluth is but temporary, he thinks it a good place for capitalists to make investments. He says the small inland lakes between Duluth and St. Paul are still covered with ice. At St. Paul he also found an unusual number of business houses "to let."

Navigation on Red river is open, and there are two lines of steamers plying between Moorhead and Fort Garry, and they have every prospect of a good season, as a large amount of goods in bond to the possessions of British North America pass this way. Twenty-eight cars of bonded goods for the Hudson's Bay Company reached St. Paul on Thursday *via* the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which will be taken to Moorhead over the Northern Pacific Road, and thence to Fort Garry *via* the Red river, from which place they will be distributed to the different stations by wagons, some of which will be carried by land as much as one thousand miles.

The Canadians are advertising for two thousand men to work on their Pacific road from Fort Garry.

Duluth has just had its annual fun in the castigation of an editor. This time it was Mitchell, of the *Tribune*, who was caned by a young man for abusing his father. This is the third editor who has had this kind of experience. Duluth evidently needs an editor who understands the "manly art of self defense."

Next week a girl fifteen years of age will be tried for the murder of her seducer. He was a man of wealth, and seduced her, as she says, under promise of marriage. She dressed in boy's clothing, and went to his place of business and shot him without the knowledge of any of her friends. She was a mother before she was fourteen years old.

THE literature of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy is to be enriched by a new edition of Judge Holmes' "Authorship of Shakespeare" (New York: Hurd and Houghton. Cambridge: The Riverside Press) with an appendix of nearly a hundred pages now first printed. Judge Holmes' book is the most weighty presentation of the argument for Bacon which has appeared, and full of curious information worthy the consideration of all, however widely people may dissent from the author's conclusion. In the appendix, besides introducing much confirmatory matter, he gives in full an interesting correspondence which passed between him and Mr. Spedding, the English editor of Bacon's works. This is the more noteworthy, since Mr. Spedding is an absolute sceptic as to Bacon's claims, and presents in a few pages about as clear a summary of the argument against Bacon as can be found. Judge Holmes' courage in printing the letter is only equalled by his courtesy in commenting on it.

The spectacle of a party of men coming from California to Vermont to work a gold and silver mine would be something strange indeed; but some Californians, having tested a quantity of the ore from a newly discovered mine, are going to do it.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of diseases accepted by physicians, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. The practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which these maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, and overcoming their irregularities and enfeebling them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them tone, and dispersing, and dispelling those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection and contamination.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. compiled from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn coupounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
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CLOTHING.

THE NEW SPRING THINGS are now being shown at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, BY JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., Who are represented by MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS In very large. The measures are taken and forwarded at our store, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS. All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for variety, and this is displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS. The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS. Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to call in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until May 15, 1875, for Masonry and Superstructure of Bridge over Railroad street on Hiland avenue, to correspond with Pennsylvania Railroad bridge on same avenue. Specifications can be seen at City Engineer's office after 10th inst. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject or accept the whole or any portion of any bid, and Contractors will bid accordingly. Bonds should in all cases accompany the bids.

W. H. DENNISTON,
S. F. STEVENSON,
JNO. C. BEECHER,
EMUEL SPAHR,
JOHN LIGGETT,
Commissioners.

COLORS! DRY AND IN OIL, AT COST!

Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The stock is now full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO., Formerly Falmestock, Haslett & Schwartz, 137 FIRST AVENUE.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, MAY 8th

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS In New and Desirable DRESS GOODS!

For Spring and Summer Wear, from Lowest to Finest Qualities.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.

The active sale we have had for Black and Colored Dress Silks during the past week has been fully met by large supplies of New Silks received.

At $1 00, Black Dress Silks well worth $1 25.
At $1 25, Extra Bargain in Black Silk, usually sold at $1 50 to $1 75.
At $3 50, our Splendid Bargain in Black Dress Silks, unsurpassed in any city in the Union.
From $4 75 to $8 00, Best Black Dress Silks, very much below actual value.
At $1 50, Special Bargains in Plain Colored Dress Silks, considered equal to best $2 00 Silks.

At 10c and 12½c.

DESIRABLE SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS,

MOST DECIDED BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,

In All Desirable Colors and Materials.

Extraordinary Good Bargains in BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

At All Prices from 25c to 75c per yard.

Bargains in Black Cashmeres, all qualities.
Bargains in Black Grenadines and Hernanias.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Mourning Dress Goods, complete stock.

Ladies' Ready-Made Suits!

All Desirable Materials, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices

Just Opened at Our Lowest Prices,

Elegant New Cashmere Sacques.
New Silk Sacques and Jackets.
New Shawls of all kinds.

STRICTLY BUT

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, MATTS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles, Choicest Colors, Latest Novelties, Lowest Prices!

BO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 8, 1875.

—The following is a report of the condition of the New York Associated banks as received by telegraph to-day:

ans, increase	$3,161,000
ecie, increase	368,200
gal tenders, increase	851,300
posits, increase	8,811,000
culation, decrease	200,900
serve, decrease	229,300

The following is the report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with May 8, 1875:

changes received	$4,576,264 33
changes delivered	4,576,264 33
	$9,152,528 66
lances paid	$ 581,929 07
lances received	581,929 07
	$1,163,858 14

In reviewing the business of the past week, we find nothing unusually exciting in banking circles, except the arrest and partial conviction of the parties who attempted to rob one of our Fourth avenue banks, and the meeting of the Clearing House Committee to take preliminary steps toward the proper representation of the banking interests at the Centennial. The New York bank statement shows an increase of loans of five million dollars, during the week, which denotes an increase in the demand East, and in a degree adds to the appearance of a revival of trade. A similar indication is also perceptible in our local market, partially on account of a few days pleasant weather which always exerts a its enlivening effect with business, but the supply of funds in the majority of banks seems to be in excess of satisfactory demand, and we hear several who, for want of good commercial paper, are seeking for mortgages or bonds of some kind to make use of their funds accumulated. This, however, we hope will cease when our manufactories have been running long enough to again find sale for the goods they make; and when their customers turn good commercial paper in part payment. After sufficient time has elapsed this to be accomplished, and the mills again in full running order, we predict business will then resume its former good tenor, and the capital now idle will be judiciously employed.

—Some interest has been manifested by a number of our bankers, in the matter of opening at ten instead of nine o'clock. A number of the older institutions, nearly a majority of those directly represented on the Clearing House, do not now open till ten. This custom is adhered to strictly all Eastern cities, and several cities west have in turn followed the example, among the latest of these are Detroit and Cleveland, who are not content to open an hour later, but close one and two hours at noon. This, however, we think, is going to the extreme. Were it to be established as a rule for all our banks to open at ten, it would obviate the necessity of a bank waiting for the other to open, and would no doubt prove very satisfactory—not in the way of decreasing the hours of work, but because each bank at nine o'clock would be able to open up with the morning mail entered with proper credits, and with all the checks of the previous day, received through the Clearing House at nine o'clock, arranged and charged up, so that depositors would not be obliged to wait until the tellers would look up their balances, credits or charges, could be informed at a glance as to the state of their accounts, when desired. This change we should think a commendable one, worthy of some consideration with those who have not already adopted it as a rule.

—We have the following from Foxburg, Pa.:

The Financial Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In sending items for collection, credit or remarks, do you consider it necessary to have the endorsement of the cashier, in addition to collection stamp of the bank?

In sending cash items for credit to our corresponden, would not the stamp of this bank (name inclosed) be sufficient *without* the signature of the cashier beneath it?

Could you consider the printed endorsement of cashier a strictly legal one?

Reply.

The form enclosed is as follows:

[illegible]

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ——, FOR COLLECTION ACCOUNT OF FOXBURG SAVINGS BANK, Foxburg, Pa.

To which we would reply that the custom is very largely makes the law. The rights of necessity must, and in fact do, come into consideration the intent of contracting parties and the agreed upon and accepted custom of the commercial community. By an order of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, the rule is adopted that the stamped endorsement of banks that are members of the Clearing House, is a good and sufficient receipt for the money and on all the checks so endorsed. Thus, the Allegheny National bank stamps its drawings C-7-H.—being its official number in the Clearing House. Banks that are not members of the association, but who clear through some one that is a member, are required to give their official endorsement to the bank, where such endorsement is specifically called for, but in cases of checks made payable to bearer or endorsed in blank, their stamped endorsement is sufficient. Such drawing the accepted custom of our city banks, the courts would certainly sustain it as legal and binding.

But is the *intent* of a bank that the form on by our correspondent be considered a receipt in full then there can be no doubt that the form will answer all the purposes of an indorsement in ink by its cashier.

In accordance with the rule above given, the correspondent must indorse all checks specifically payable to his order in ink, but can use the stamped indorsement in other cases. We do not say that the rule is rigidly enforced, but such is the rule and should be followed.

An English justice—Abbott—says: "There is no authority for saying that a contract in writing must be in ink; a contract in pencil is just as binding. Contracts written and signed in pencil are constantly admitted at *nisi prius*, and testamentary writings in pencil often in the ecclesiastical courts."

It has been decided—Jeffrey vs. Walton, Clark—that a signature or endorsement may be by mark.

It has also been decided that an allegation in pleading that a party *made* his bill or note is sufficient, without alleging that he *signed* it, for *making* implies *signing*.

It has also been decided that a signature affixed into a piece of paper with a pin, is good and legal.

All these decisions are based upon the intention of the party making the signature.

Stamped endorsements have been introduced to save time and trouble and from the custom of the bankers have been recognized by the courts as legal and binding.

The question of safety and expediency is another matter. For while a stamped endorsement is legal, it is doubtless safer to use the slower process of writing with pen and ink.

—The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following report of taxes paid by banks for the dates given:

	Receipts from July 1, 1874, to Jan'ry. 31, 1875.	Receipts from May 1, 1874, to Jan'ry. 31, 1875.
Banks and bankers.		
nk deposits	$1,637,655 86	1,772,611 57
nk deposits, savings		
ngs, &c	270,755 56	272,737 51
nk capital	736,362 28	815,797 62
nk circulation	4,998 25	17,240 05
otal	2,658,995 95	3,001,386 18

—The National Currency Bank of New York is offering for sale the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, the interest on which is guaranteed by the United States government.

These bonds, as compared with 5-20's, will pay as follows:

00 5-20's at 125, costs	$1,250
ve 22 years, interest 6 per cent	$1,320
incipal at maturity	1,000—$2,320
	$1,070
come for 22 years	
nited States 3-65's:	
00, at 70 cents, costs	$ 700
ome 50 years, 3-65 per cent	$1,825
incipal at maturity	1,000—$2,825
	$2,125
ing 6.66 per cent per annum.	

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, May 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been very quiet to-day, and its chief feature has been its extreme dullness. There is a decided halt in speculation going outside parties, but the various cliques have been buying during the day, each give tone and strength to their stocks, although there was some slight reaction in the close toward the end of business in consequence of realizations by several minor operators.

From a careful review of the situation, we are inclined to think that the stock market is now being prepared for another upward movement, and we look for a renewal of activity in the leading securities at any moment. There is no change to note in Pacific Mail, which remains exceptionally steady. As to the transfer books of this company will close on the 17th inst., prior to the election of directors to be held on the 27th inst., we are somewhat surprised at the unusual dullness which characterizes its stock, but it is evidently being held in its present condition for some specific object, known only to the clique in it.

Western Union Telegraph is firm and moderately active at its quotations.

Lake Shore has been in good demand all day, and is evidently been bought up by parties retail short of it.

Union Pacific is without any new features, and Erie is about steady.

Money remains easy at 3½@4½ per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRADE & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 7, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 581, coup	125¾					
5-20's, 1862	118¾	118¾				
5-20's, 1864	119¼	119¼				
5-20's, 1865	119¼	119¼				
5-20's, 1867, new	122	122				
5-20's, 1868	123¼	123¼				
10-40's, coupons	117¾	117¾				
Currency 6's	126½	126½				
New 5 per cents	116	116				
Western Union Tel	79	79				
Quicksilver	19	19				
Pacific Mail	44	44½				
Panama		140				
Wells-Fargo Express		91½				
American Express	64	64				
United States Express	51	50				
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Erie	29¾	30	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
Michigan Central	97¾			97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Southern	76¾	77		76¾	76¾	76¾
Illinois Central	105			105	105	105
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾		96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago & North'n W.	41¾	42	42	41¾	42	42
Rock Island	106	106		106¾	106¾	106¾
Pittsburgh	89½					
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	27	27½	27	27	27	27
Union Pacific	76½	77		76½	76½	76½
Harlem	130	130		130	130	130
Hannibal & St. Jos	24¾	24¾		24¾	24¾	24¾
A. & P. preferred						
Iron Mountain	16½	16½		16½	16½	16½
C., C. & I	5½	5½		5½	5½	5½
Tennessee, 6's		6			6	
Tennessee, new	72					
South Carolinas, 6's	27					
South Carolinas, July	33					
Missouri 6's	101¾					

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51¾	
Reading, sales	34	139
United Co's. of N. Jersey		
Oil Creek, sales	11½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	90¾	
Central Transportation	45¾	46
Empire Transportation		
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b., sales	77	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Money loaned down, to 1 per cent, and closed at 2@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange quoted at 487@487¼ for bankers long sterling, and 490@490¼ for demand. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

GOLD

closed at 113¾ afterwards selling at 113¾ and 113¾. On gold loans rates were 1 per cent. for carrying, and 1@1-64 for borrowing. Clearings $51,225,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed today $405,000 on account of interest and in redemption of bonds and received for customs $306,666. Imports for week—dry goods $1,605,170; merchandise $6,962,653.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments closed firm. State bonds quiet and nominal in prices. Railroad mortgages dull. In the stock list there was a decline in Pacific issues closed firm. The stock market was generally firm early in the day and prices advanced 1@2 per cent., with the greatest advance in New York Central, Wabash and Erie and Panama were exceptions and went off ½ to 2¾ per cent., from closing quotations yesterday. Later in the day there was a falling off all around, followed by full recovery. At the close of the market all were strong except Erie and Wabash. The strongest and most active stock was Lake Shore. Prices showed an advance of ½ to 2¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Panama closed at 135, after selling at 132½. Harlem sold as high as 137 ex-int 135 at the close yesterday. The fall off in Wabash was from 30¾ to 37¾, and preferred from 55¾ to 58¾, with no selling afterward at the close under 60. Union Pacific advanced from 75¾ to 76¾, and closed at 76¾. Lake Shore advanced from 76¾ to 78¾, and closed at 78¾. New York Central sold as high as 107¾. Missouri Pacific advanced to 54, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 16¾. Erie recovered to 29¾ and Wabash to 15¾.

The transactions aggregated 176,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Erie, 37,300 Lake Shore, 7,600 Northwestern common, 5,300 Rock Island, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Western Union, 5,900 Wabash, and 13,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124	5-20's, 1867	123¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾	5-20's, 1868	123¾
5-20's, 1864	118	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	119¾	New 5's	116
5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	126½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, 6's	75	Virginia, new	25½
Tennessee, new	73	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	34		

STOCKS.

Canton	67¼	Do preferred	58¼
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	15¾
Quicksilver	19	Wabash preferred	37
Adams Express	102½	Fort Wayne	98¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	92	Terre Haute	6
American Express	64½	Do preferred	24
U. S. Express	52	Chicago & Alton	105¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Do preferred	107
New York Central	107½	Ohio & Mississippi	27¼
Erie	29¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	59½
Do preferred	44¾	Del. Lack. & West	111
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	138	Panama	135
Mich. Central	97¾	Illinois Central	105¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25
Northwestern	76¾	Union Pacific	76¾
Do preferred	54¾	Central Pacific bds	102¾
Rock Island	105¾	Union Pacific bds	100¾
N. J. Central	107½	St. Paul	37½
St. Paul	37½	Bankers' Union	48¾

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 8, 1875.

The warm weather to-day was generally regarded as favorable to trade, and a good business was done in jobbing and wholesale branches of business, all circumstances taken into consideration. It is generally thought that the warm and rainy weather, which we are now having, will prove very favorable to the crops, and that its continuance a little longer will be the most fortunate thing that could happen.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,921	Apples, bbls	687
Corn, bush	270	Wheat, bush	360
Barley, bush	450	Rye, bush	335
Oats, bush	1,000	Butter, lbs	64
Bacon, pcs	3,750	Bacon, tcs	306
Potatoes, bush	1,730		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday May 8, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Apr. 17.	Apr. 24.	May 1.	May 8.
Flour, bbls	12,103	8,804	8,595	10,822
Apples, bbls	1,168	993	660	2,048
Cheese, lbs	74	80	247	453
Corn, bus	8,143	4,297	3,509	12,430
Barley, bus	1,759	1,150	1,000	3,818
Barley, bus	8,610	5,015	6,748	6,320
Rye, bus	120	905	2,135	655
Oats, bus	11,500	17,811	15,374	15,043
Butter, pkgs	552	300	205	378
Bacon, pcs	4,750	4,821	8,661	6,812
Bacon, tcs	812	1,038	1,258	1,122
Potatoes, bush	17,449	7,178	16,733	13,344
Hay, bales	1,905	1,615	2,021	1,513

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There continues to be limited receipts, with transactions confined to immediate wants. The total of grain receipts for the past week was 40,420 bushels. Wheat is firm, without transactions to note. Prices are nominally as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 32@1 38; amber do $1 30@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; receipts for the week 5,818 bushels. Corn is steady and transactions were moderately active. We quoted at 80@82c for yellow; 80@86c for high mixed; 83@84c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 86@88c for prime yellow; 82@85c for mixed. Receipts for the week 12,430 bushels. Oats are firm with a light supply and prices firm at 52@53c for white; 70@75c for mixed. Rye in lots of small amount is steady at $1 17@1 20 per bushel. Receipts 765 bushels. Barley is wholly nominal, with receipts of 6,320 bushels consisting of brewers'. Jobbing prices rule 3@5c above our quotations. The visible supply of grain comprising the stocks in the granary of the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
May 1, '75	10,988,168	9,255,206	2,151,100	176,606	91,872
Apr. 24, '75	10,988,168	7,977,206	2,151,100	176,606	125,000
Apr. 17, '75	10,398,638	7,666,212	2,078,494	94,818	65,674
Apr. 10, '75	10,398,638	7,666,212	1,964,494	94,818	111,681
Apr. 3, '75	11,287,504	8,668,917	2,258,659	680,311	102,426
Mar. 27, '75	11,287,504	8,758,917	2,258,659	680,311	102,426
Mar. 20, '75	12,171,877	8,758,917	2,258,659	648,322	122,936
May 2, '74	10,988,866	7,830,816	2,015,672	299,561	195,390

FLOUR—The market continues firm and very quiet. Receipts for the week were 10,052 barrels. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading makers as follows: No. 1 white wheat, flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $5 40; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The stamp of this brand (name inclosed) be sufficient *without* the signature of the cashier beneath it?

Could you consider the printed endorsement of cashier a strictly legal one?

Reply.

The form enclosed is as follows:

[illegible]

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ——, FOR COLLECTION ACCOUNT OF FOXBURG SAVINGS BANK, Foxburg, Pa.

To which we would reply that the custom is very largely makes the law. The rights of necessity must, and in fact do, come into consideration the intent of contracting parties and the agreed upon and accepted custom of the commercial community. By an order of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, the rule is adopted that the stamped endorsement of banks that are members of the Clearing House, is a good and sufficient receipt for the money and on all the checks so endorsed. Thus, the Allegheny National bank stamps its drawings C-7-H.—being its official number in the Clearing House. Banks that are not members of the association, but who clear through some one that is a member, are required to give their official endorsement to the bank, where such endorsement is specifically called for, but in cases of checks made payable to bearer or endorsed in blank, their stamped endorsement is sufficient. Such drawing the accepted custom of our city banks, the courts would certainly sustain it as legal and binding.

But is the *intent* of a bank that the form on by our correspondent be considered a receipt in full then there can be no doubt that the form will answer all the purposes of an indorsement in ink by its cashier.

In accordance with the rule above given, the correspondent must indorse all checks specifically payable to his order in ink, but can use the stamped indorsement in other cases. We do not say that the rule is rigidly enforced, but such is the rule and should be followed.

An English justice—Abbott—says: "There is no authority for saying that a contract in writing must be in ink; a contract in pencil is just as binding. Contracts written and signed in pencil are constantly admitted at *nisi prius*, and testamentary writings in pencil often in the ecclesiastical courts."

It has been decided—Jeffrey vs. Walton, Clark—that a signature or endorsement may be by mark.

It has also been decided that an allegation in pleading that a party *made* his bill or note is sufficient, without alleging that he *signed* it, for *making* implies *signing*.

It has also been decided that a signature affixed into a piece of paper with a pin, is good and legal.

All these decisions are based upon the intention of the party making the signature.

Stamped endorsements have been introduced to save time and trouble and from the custom of the bankers have been recognized by the courts as legal and binding.

The question of safety and expediency is another matter. For while a stamped endorsement is legal, it is doubtless safer to use the slower process of writing with pen and ink.

—The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following report of taxes paid by banks for the dates given:

	Receipts from July 1, 1874, to Jan'ry. 31, 1875.	Receipts from May 1, 1874, to Jan'ry. 31, 1875.
Banks and bankers.		
nk deposits	$1,637,655 86	1,772,611 57
nk deposits, savings		
ngs, &c	270,755 56	272,737 51
nk capital	736,362 28	815,797 62
nk circulation	4,998 25	17,240 05
otal	2,658,995 95	3,001,386 18

—The National Currency Bank of New York is offering for sale the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, the interest on which is guaranteed by the United States government.

These bonds, as compared with 5-20's, will pay as follows:

00 5-20's at 125, costs	$1,250
ve 22 years, interest 6 per cent	$1,320
incipal at maturity	1,000—$2,320
	$1,070
come for 22 years	
nited States 3-65's:	
00, at 70 cents, costs	$ 700
ome 50 years, 3-65 per cent	$1,825
incipal at maturity	1,000—$2,825
	$2,125
ing 6.66 per cent per annum.	

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, May 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been very quiet to-day, and its chief feature has been its extreme dullness. There is a decided halt in speculation going outside parties, but the various cliques have been buying during the day, each give tone and strength to their stocks, although there was some slight reaction in the close toward the end of business in consequence of realizations by several minor operators.

From a careful review of the situation, we are inclined to think that the stock market is now being prepared for another upward movement, and we look for a renewal of activity in the leading securities at any moment. There is no change to note in Pacific Mail, which remains exceptionally steady. As to the transfer books of this company will close on the 17th inst., prior to the election of directors to be held on the 27th inst., we are somewhat surprised at the unusual dullness which characterizes its stock, but it is evidently being held in its present condition for some specific object, known only to the clique in it.

Western Union Telegraph is firm and moderately active at its quotations.

Lake Shore has been in good demand all day, and is evidently been bought up by parties retail short of it.

Union Pacific is without any new features, and Erie is about steady.

Money remains easy at 3½@4½ per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRADE & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 7, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 581, coup	125¾					
5-20's, 1862	118¾	118¾				
5-20's, 1864	119¼	119¼				
5-20's, 1865	119¼	119¼				
5-20's, 1867, new	122	122				
5-20's, 1868	123¼	123¼				
10-40's, coupons	117¾	117¾				
Currency 6's	126½	126½				
New 5 per cents	116	116				
Western Union Tel	79	79				
Quicksilver	19	19				
Pacific Mail	44	44½				
Panama		140				
Wells-Fargo Express		91½				
American Express	64	64				
United States Express	51	50				
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Erie	29¾	30	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
Michigan Central	97¾			97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Southern	76¾	77		76¾	76¾	76¾
Illinois Central	105			105	105	105
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾		96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago & North'n W.	41¾	42	42	41¾	42	42
Rock Island	106	106		106¾	106¾	106¾
Pittsburgh	89½					
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	27	27½	27	27	27	27
Union Pacific	76½	77		76½	76½	76½
Harlem	130	130		130	130	130
Hannibal & St. Jos	24¾	24¾		24¾	24¾	24¾
A. & P. preferred						
Iron Mountain	16½	16½		16½	16½	16½
C., C. & I	5½	5½		5½	5½	5½
Tennessee, 6's		6			6	
Tennessee, new	72					
South Carolinas, 6's	27					
South Carolinas, July	33					
Missouri 6's	101¾					

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51¾	
Reading, sales	34	139
United Co's. of N. Jersey		
Oil Creek, sales	11½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	90¾	
Central Transportation	45¾	46
Empire Transportation		
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b., sales	77	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Money loaned down, to 1 per cent, and closed at 2@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange quoted at 487@487¼ for bankers long sterling, and 490@490¼ for demand. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

GOLD

closed at 113¾ afterwards selling at 113¾ and 113¾. On gold loans rates were 1 per cent. for carrying, and 1@1-64 for borrowing. Clearings $51,225,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed today $405,000 on account of interest and in redemption of bonds and received for customs $306,666. Imports for week—dry goods $1,605,170; merchandise $6,962,653.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments closed firm. State bonds quiet and nominal in prices. Railroad mortgages dull. In the stock list there was a decline in Pacific issues closed firm. The stock market was generally firm early in the day and prices advanced 1@2 per cent., with the greatest advance in New York Central, Wabash and Erie and Panama were exceptions and went off ½ to 2¾ per cent., from closing quotations yesterday. Later in the day there was a falling off all around, followed by full recovery. At the close of the market all were strong except Erie and Wabash. The strongest and most active stock was Lake Shore. Prices showed an advance of ½ to 2¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Panama closed at 135, after selling at 132½. Harlem sold as high as 137 ex-int 135 at the close yesterday. The fall off in Wabash was from 30¾ to 37¾, and preferred from 55¾ to 58¾, with no selling afterward at the close under 60. Union Pacific advanced from 75¾ to 76¾, and closed at 76¾. Lake Shore advanced from 76¾ to 78¾, and closed at 78¾. New York Central sold as high as 107¾. Missouri Pacific advanced to 54, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 16¾. Erie recovered to 29¾ and Wabash to 15¾.

The transactions aggregated 176,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Erie, 37,300 Lake Shore, 7,600 Northwestern common, 5,300 Rock Island, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Western Union, 5,900 Wabash, and 13,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124	5-20's, 1867	123¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾	5-20's, 1868	123¾
5-20's, 1864	118	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	119¾	New 5's	116
5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	126½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, 6's	75	Virginia, new	25½
Tennessee, new	73	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	34		

STOCKS.

Canton	67¼	Do preferred	58¼
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	15¾
Quicksilver	19	Wabash preferred	37
Adams Express	102½	Fort Wayne	98¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	92	Terre Haute	6
American Express	64½	Do preferred	24
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New York Central	107½	Ohio & Mississippi	27¼
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Harlem	130	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	138	Panama	135
Mich. Central	97¾	Illinois Central	105¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25
Northwestern	76¾	Union Pacific	76¾
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St. Paul	37½	Bankers' Union	48¾

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 8, 1875.

The warm weather to-day was generally regarded as favorable to trade, and a good business was done in jobbing and wholesale branches of business, all circumstances taken into consideration. It is generally thought that the warm and rainy weather, which we are now having, will prove very favorable to the crops, and that its continuance a little longer will be the most fortunate thing that could happen.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

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Oats, bush	1,000	Butter, lbs	64
Bacon, pcs	3,750	Bacon, tcs	306
Potatoes, bush	1,730		

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Bacon, tcs	812	1,038	1,258	1,122
Potatoes, bush	17,449	7,178	16,733	13,344
Hay, bales	1,905	1,615	2,021	1,513

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There continues to be limited receipts, with transactions confined to immediate wants. The total of grain receipts for the past week was 40,420 bushels. Wheat is firm, without transactions to note. Prices are nominally as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 32@1 38; amber do $1 30@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; receipts for the week 5,818 bushels. Corn is steady and transactions were moderately active. We quoted at 80@82c for yellow; 80@86c for high mixed; 83@84c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 86@88c for prime yellow; 82@85c for mixed. Receipts for the week 12,430 bushels. Oats are firm with a light supply and prices firm at 52@53c for white; 70@75c for mixed. Rye in lots of small amount is steady at $1 17@1 20 per bushel. Receipts 765 bushels. Barley is wholly nominal, with receipts of 6,320 bushels consisting of brewers'. Jobbing prices rule 3@5c above our quotations. The visible supply of grain comprising the stocks in the granary of the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
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Apr. 17, '75	10,398,638	7,666,212	2,078,494	94,818	65,674
Apr. 10, '75	10,398,638	7,666,212	1,964,494	94,818	111,681
Apr. 3, '75	11,287,504	8,668,917	2,258,659	680,311	102,426
Mar. 27, '75	11,287,504	8,758,917	2,258,659	680,311	102,426
Mar. 20, '75	12,171,877	8,758,917	2,258,659	648,322	122,936
May 2, '74	10,988,866	7,830,816	2,015,672	299,561	195,390

FLOUR—The market continues firm and very quiet. Receipts for the week were 10,052 barrels. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading makers as follows: No. 1 white wheat, flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $5 40; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The stamp of this brand of flour is a guarantee that its weight is correct. Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat, flour $ 5 60@6 25; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; corn meal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@6 00.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feeling. The receipts for the week were 1,540 tons. We quote prime timothy on track, at $22 00@23 00 @ ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; upland prairie $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $17@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@25 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Bran is firm at $1 20@1 25 @ cwt.; shorts at $1 25@1 35 @ c

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } Room 23, First National Bank, } Pittsburgh, Pa., May 9, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.736	65	73	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.876	87	33	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.424	78	36	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.532 Highest thermom. 89
Mean thermometer... 77 Lowest thermom. 62

Smallpox at Claremont.

In regard to the recent cases of smallpox at the Workhouse, Superintendent Cordier states that he does not think the disease originated among the inmates of that institution. The Allegheny City penthouse is situated on the brow of the hill above the Workhouse. At times the wind blows strongly from that direction, and it is argued that there is a chance of the disease being communicated from that quarter.

Examination of the Lungs Free of Charge.

DR. HUNTER is preparing a table of ten thousand examinations of the lungs in order to determine the effect of various trades and professions upon these organs. He has a record of nearly eight thousand such examinations made in private practice, and will examine the lungs of all those applying to him free of charge until he has completed the number of 10,000. Office 78 Fourth avenue. Hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

Brakeman Injured.

Saturday a serious accident occurred to Thomas Boyd, a brakeman in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, at the Allegheny freight station, near the North avenue crossing. Boyd was on the buffers between two cars, in a stooping position, preparing to draw a coupling pin. By a miscalculation he got his knee extended too far toward the rearmost car, and when the train slacked up it drove his leg so hard as to badly dislocate the thigh. Boyd was taken to his home, 61 Robinson street, and Dr. Buchanan reduced the dislocation.

Killed on the Railroad.

About eleven o'clock Saturday night James Meslough was run over and instantly killed by the Erie express, at the Allegheny outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The deceased, in company with James Meeghanin, had been on a visit to a friend on N. Al Adams street, and was on his way to his boarding house on Anderson street. When he reached the railway at the point mentioned he saw a freight train approaching, and to avoid it he stepped over onto another track just at the moment the express came up. The Coroner investigated, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and was a blacksmith.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Between three and four o'clock Saturday afternoon two boys named Willie Wassel and John Moore were playing around an old building in Lawrenceville, occupied at one time as a glass house, when one of them pulled at a clapper attached to a tall chimney, causing the stack to fall upon the boys, crushing and mangling them terribly. Otherboys who were in the vicinity conveyed the sad intelligence to the parents of the unfortunate lads, who reside on John street, Sixteenth ward, when assistance was summoned and the bodies recovered and taken home. Dr. Clark was immediately summoned, and, after making an examination, pronounced Wassell's skull to be badly fractured, and his recovery impossible, while the other lads injuries were of a dangerous and probably fatal character.

Fire at the Adelphi.

About half-past nine o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 13, Third avenue and Market street, which was quickly responded to by the Fire Department, although by the crossing of wires, it is supposed, two companies got 31 on their gongs. The fire was in the "wine room" of the Adelphi Theatre, a somewhat objectionable show place in the old Philo Hall building, Third avenue. When the firemen arrived the place was full of smoke, and difficulty was experienced in getting at the flames. When reached they were soon extinguished with the aid of one of the Babcock extinguishers, carried by the Harry Oliver Truck Company. The loss was trifling.

The place caught fire, it is said, from a lighted match thrown down by a party who went to the room for something to drink.

The Southern Y. M. C. A. Tour.

The Southern tour of Messrs. Cree and Hall terminated May 1. It was arranged by the Executive Committee of the International convention, as a preliminary to the meeting of the next convention at Richmond, May 30. The trip lasted eighty days, and extended over 6,650 miles, or eighty-two miles daily, through seven States from Virginia to Texas. One hundred and four special services were held, beside preaching on Sundays. All the leading cities in the South were visited, including Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis and Montgomery. In several places the special services inaugurated by Messrs. Moody and Sankey were continued for weeks, and at least six hundred converts followed them, most of the converts having already been received into the church. There is promise of an excellent delegation at Richmond from all parts of the country.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night the Garber brothers, Lew and Charlie, take their annual benefit. They are perhaps as well known to the theater goers of Pittsburgh as any members of the company. It is their province to extend the hospitalities of the establishment and see that all its patrons are comfortable and happy. How satisfactorily they have done this season, they may know by the receipts at the evening. The bill consists of "Married Life," a capital comedy, and "The Lost Ship." Very many whom even the attractions of the programme would not draw to the house to-night, will use their influence to secure a ticket and encouraging such faithful officers in the discharge of their difficult and delicate duties.

We hear already spoken of a benefit on Mr. Harry Elsler for Friday evening. The principal feature of the evening is to be the reappearance in our city of the beneficiary's beautiful and accomplished sister, Miss Effie Elsler, of Cleveland. Very many of the many friends here of both brother and sister, were shocked at the intelligence that Miss Elsler was very dangerously ill at her home. We speak within bounds when we say that the warmest hearts in Pittsburgh as it could have been to any others outside of her own devoted family. Yesterday afternoon she rallied somewhat, though we hardly dare to give it credit—that Miss Elsler was slightly better. As no further evil does must impatiently, and nothing could give us more pleasure than to announce to-morrow morning that the crisis is successfully passed, and that this very promising young actress is spared to her parents and brother, and a sympathizing public.

Lurary Hall.

To-night, one of the greatest, if not the greatest dramatic combination, that ever was gotten together in this city, will appear at Library Hall for the benefit of Mr. Henry E. Abbey. The beneficiary is in every way worthy, and, it seems, the public appreciate the fact, as every seat has been sold. "Wild Oats" will be the first play, with Mr. Edwin Adams as *Rover*, and Lotta and E. A. Locke in the cast.

This will be followed by "Not Guilty—or Nothing," with Lotta as *Nan*, and Adams and Locke in supporting characters. Could anything finer be asked for?

Owen and Price.

To-morrow evening, at the Opera House, two of the most worthy members of the company at that theater—Mr. William F. Owen and Mr. Edwin Price—have their benefit. Mr. Owen is the comedian, and has certainly by his genius now drawing to a close has won the admiration of all patrons of the house by his admirable personations. He is a gentleman of ability, bringing to his profession culture and hard study, and a natural adaptation to the stage. His confrere in this benefit, Mr. Edwin Price, has proved himself worthy, having during his stay among us been called upon frequently to assume *roles* entirely new to him, in any line of character, and always rendering them with a very fair degree of satisfaction to the patrons of the house.

For this occasion, only, Mr. Lewis Morrison, a fine actor, will appear as *Dr. Pangloss*, in Bulwer's admirable comedy of "Money," supported by Messrs. Owen and Price and the Opera House company. Mr. Frank Wayne has also very kindly volunteered to appear, and will produce the thrilling drama of "Solferino," with the wonde. ful rifle shooting and all the specialties therein pertaining. Those desiring seats can secure them at the box office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Seven new "stars" are announced to appear at this theatre this evening—Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. T. A. Martin, Harris and Carroll, Kitty Henderson and George F. Moore. Miss Minnie Rainforth will stay another week, and Joe Lang, Herman, Ned Campbell, Lucy Clifton and Harry W. Williams remain. A new sensation drama, the "Tigress of the West," will be produced at each performance, in addition to an unusually fine olio. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Arthur Palmer's Benefit.

Mr. Arthur Palmer, the scenic artist at the Opera House, will have his benefit at that theatre on Wednesday evening next. "Hamlet," Shakespeare's master piece, will be produced, with Mr. Palmer in the title role, and Mr. Harry Reuck as the *Ghost*. These gentlemen are amateurs, making their *debut* now with a regular dramatic company. The other characters will be filled by the company. Mr. Palmer is one of the first scenic artists in the country, and his benefit must help be attributed a good part of the success of a majority of the pieces produced at the Opera House. Seats are now on sale at the box office.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A Victim of Dyspepsia Attempts to End His Misery With a Pistol.

At an early hour yesterday morning a guest at the Central Hotel, Allegheny, registered as "Charles H. Crawford, Pa.," shot himself, the ball entering his breast a little to the right of the left nipple, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal wound. Mary Britton arrived at the hotel saturday morning, and was shown to a room—No. 25. Nothing strange occurred in his conduct until yesterday morning, when he went into the office about seven o'clock and informed the clerk that he had shot himself, at the same time placing his breast and exhibiting the wound. He told the clerk he had long been afflicted with dyspepsia, and the disease had tormented him to such an extent that he resolved on Saturday to end his misery by suicide. For this purpose he had bought a pistol, but upon further reflection he tried to restrain himself from committing the act. All day Saturday, he said, he had been hesitating about the matter, and several times he was on the point of using the pistol to persons whom he met on the streets, or throwing it away. Saturday night he retired to bed, and about six o'clock Sunday morning he got up and went out upon the street. About seven he returned, as already described.

Britton further informed the clerk that he left home a few days ago to visit a friend in Oshkosh, Wis. He had not thought about self-destruction until after he left home. The moment he pulled the trigger, he said, he was sorry for what he had done and did not want to die. He begged of the clerk to send for a doctor and save his life if possible.

Secretary McConnigle, of the Poor Board, was sent for, who summoned Dr. Smith, when after an examination of the wound, Britton was sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The doctor is of the opinion that he cannot survive.

Britton is about thirty years of age, and has a wife residing in Clearfield. Mrs. B. was notified by telegraph of the sad event.

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—A Dispute About Bills—The Hampton Battery Guns.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

The Controller presented a communication from the City Attorney, approving the payment of a paving bond for $39 95, issued in the name of G. W. Roberts, which had been lost.

ABOUT PAYMENT OF BILLS.

A communication from Charles H. Armstrong & Son, asking payment for coal furnished the water works by order of the City Property Committee, was read. The Water Committee had refused the bill because of the order coming as stated.

After some discussion, the matter was referred to the City Property Committee, the members stating their belief that that committee would approve the bill and make it all right.

A bill from Stevenson & Foster for $37 88 for stationery, was also presented. This was incurred in a similar way—the Printing Committee letting the contract for stationery and expecting the Finance Committee to pay it.

Several members expressed their opinion on the plan that allows one committee to make contracts for another and charge it to the latter. The general feeling appeared to be that it was a very bad custom, and gave rise to unfair powers—allowing one committee to incur debts for others without regard to the approval or disapproval of the latter.

The Controller raised the point as to whether the stationery furnished the Water Extension Committee should not be charged to the Water Extension fund, instead of being taken out of the finance fund. He said that the amount at issue just now was small, but it might amount to a large matter at some future time.

During the discussion that followed Mr. Brown, chairman of the Water Committee, said that this stationery material question is the same as the coal one. If the Water Committee must pay for the coal, it must for its stationery. The only thing that the Finance Committee can do in this matter is to approve the bill and send it to the Water Committee for payment.

A motion in accordance with Mr. Brown's suggestion was presented and the bill goes to the Water Committee.

The bill from Thomas J. Rashe, of $150, for measuring the foundations of the new water works, was presented. There being a question as to whether Rash had the right to be paid for the work, being a city employee at the time, and drawing his salary for most of the time, the matter was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Seibert, Brown and Aiken, in conjunction with the City Engineer, for examination. This is a relic of the Howard-Lowry investigation.

A bill of P. J. Gorg for $30 for services as viewer, was presented and referred to the City Attorney.

THE RURAL ONE-THIRD TAX.

Mr. Aiken moved that the City Attorney be instructed to draw up an ordinance to be presented to Councils and referred to the committee directing the refunding of the rural one-thirds over the two-thirds paid into the City Treasury previous to the Kitty Roup decision. He said that there was $4,000 in the Treasury, and that would help to pay some that were needy.

The motion was adopted.

The Controller here presented the bill of the members of the Board of Revision for their services, and called attention to the fact that there were some members whose bills were for more than twenty days—the limitation of law.

After some discussion it was decided to pay the bill, the rural members holding that the revisors should be allowed for the twenty-first day, as they had done a good work that day in rescinding the unequal assessment resolution passed on the twenty-first day; besides the whole bill didn't average twenty days a piece for the members.

A communication was presented from Bond Clerk Diehl, giving a statement of registered water extension bonds sold on account of trust funds, in smaller amounts—the whole amounting to $28,000.

THE HAMPTON BATTERY GUNS.

Mr. Fulton, from the committee appointed on the matter of storing the ordinance of the late Hampton battery, presented a report and offered a resolution instructing the Controller to communicate with Gen. Pearson, requesting the immediate possession of the ordinance and ordinance stores of the late Hampton battery as soon as possible.

It appears that the ordinance is now stored in a warehouse on Ferry street, but the fact that Hutchinson's battery, which is the old Hampton battery reorganized, has not yet procured authority from Adjutant General Latta to remove the ordinance prevents the city or the authorities from doing anything in the matter.

After the adoption of the above resolution, the committee adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKenna.

The May term of this court commences this morning. The following is the trial list for the term:

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

United States vs. Joseph Landsbury, (continued); E. E. Devore; E. E. Devore; Charles H. Harris.

CIVIL CASES.

Luther C. Cruse vs. The Kittanning Coal Company; Joseph R. Williams vs. S. K. Kane & Co.; A. E. Goodrich vs. The Dunbar Iron Company; Andrew Kloman vs. Morgan Reddihan *et al.*; J. R. Payson, assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, vs. S. L. Thurlow; J. M. Kennedy, assignee of J. A. Wood, vs. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; A. D. Chadwick, assignee of W. H. Denton, vs. John J. Carter; Raink Clark vs. J. J. Duncan *et al.*; The Bices S. M. Company vs. The Enterprise Tube vs. Simon Lindhurst; E. S. Pike vs. The E. & P. R. R. Company; Edward Fox, executor, vs. Jos. H. Seal *et al.* (2 cases); Hook & Wise vs. Simon Lindhurst; H. B. Shafer vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; Bates & Goldsborough's assignee vs. Morgan Negley, (2 cases); J. S. Cook & Co.vs. Theodore Bitobby; W. R. Walker assignee vs. the City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; A. McCormick, executors, vs. the Germania Life Insurance Co.; Hall & Finley, assignees vs. the Eureka Insurance Co.; same vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; A. W. Marshall, assignee, vs. F. F. Grubbs and wife; Rhodes & Co. vs. Wm. Brown; Mrs. B. Clark vs. Jas. Brown & Son; Wm. Miss *et al.* vs. R. T. Stephens; Fayette Brown & Son vs. the Ormsby Furnace Co.

SUITS IN EQUITY.

P. H Lawrence *et al.* vs. Patterson, Mitchell & Co.; W. A. Hawthorn vs. J. B. Jennings *et al.*; Geo. S. Duttle, vs. J. B. Jennings *et al.*; W. B. Scaife vs. A. Fulton, son & Co.; W. B. Scaife; vs. J. B. Sharpless & Co.; Wm. Shaw & Co. vs. Jacob Huy; John Grim vs. J. W. Evans & Co.; Geo. M. Irvin vs. McKee Bros.; Wm. Smith & Sons vs. Marshall & Collins; Wright & Wright vs. Geo. M. Irvin *et al.*; Planters' Cotton Tie Association vs. J. Painter & Sons.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

SENTENCES.

Dr. William Parker, the Connellsville confidence man, who plead guilty to six indictments last week, was brought up for sentence on Saturday. Judge McCandless suspended sentence on five and on the other indictment sentenced him to pay five hundred dollars fine and undergo an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Allegheny county jail.

John Wiley, a colored waiter, was tried on three indictments for robbing postoffices in Indiana county, and convicted on one, were the next called up. They were sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment of five years each in the Western Penitentiary.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Charles W. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny city. By agreement the hearing on the motion to discharge the bankrupt was postponed until the rule to show cause why the bankrupt should not be attached for contempt in refusing to comply with the terms of composition was adjourned to the 18th inst.

Ira Mackey, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The choice of Joim Hopkins as assignee was approved.

Steel & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. The rule to show cause why certain property belonging to said estate should not be sold, discharged of liens, was dismissed.

C. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. A rule was granted on Alexander & Co. to show cause why they should not elect to stand upon the security held by them for the payment of their debt, or accept the terms of composition proposed by said debtor and surrender their security. A rule was also granted on said debtor to show cause why the composition accepted by his creditors should not be set aside, or the supervision for the payment of the expenses of his trustees.

A. W. Erwin, debtor, Allegheny city. On petition of debtor an order was made for a meeting of his creditors to act upon a proposition to be made to them for compromise of their claims, the meeting to be held on the 24th instant.

W. R. McCormick, of Titusville, filed a petetion for ajudication in bankruptcy of himself. He has two Pittsburgh creditors—Cummings & Co. and B. L. Palmestock & Co., for $127 each.

Whitmore Bros., bankrupts, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for final discharge, on which the usual order for final examination was made.

In case of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore *et al.*, creditors, vs. George W. Ebert and Jacob Poe, owners of the steamboat A. Mollis, the Marshal of the district has returned that the facts set forth in the petition were not true. This case was tried at the last term, and the jury found that the allegations were true, when a new trial was granted, with the above result.

In the case of D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Joseph Williamson, debtor, Allegheny city, the jury rendered a verdict that the facts set forth in the creditors' petition are true.

The jury in the case of John H. Bailey, assignee, etc., vs. Blythe & Deltrich, carried in favor, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000.

The May term of this court closed Saturday, and all unfinished business was continued till next term.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel*, vs. Anna Mary Mgeller *et al.*, a writ of *habeas corpus ingurendum* was ordered to issue to John C. McCombs as commissioner.

In the equity case of Ann Mullen vs. City of Pittsburgh, a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction was made, to be heard on May 15.

In the case of the School District of North Fayette township, vs. John Stonecipher, the report of viewers was confirmed, absolutely, and the district was directed to pay to the defendant $400 damages.

In the divorce case of Lizzie Eckler, by her next friend, vs. Samuel C. Eckler, a rule was granted on libellant to show cause why Negley, (2 cases); J. S. Cook & Co.vs. Theodore Bitobby; W. R. Walker assignee vs. the City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; A. McCormick, executors, vs. the Germania Life Insurance Co.; Hall & Finley, assignees vs. the Eureka Insurance Co.; same vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; A. W. Marshall, assignee, vs. F. F. Grubbs and wife; Rhodes & Co. vs. Wm. Brown; Mrs. B. Clark vs. Jas. Brown & Son; Wm. Miss *et al.* vs. R. T. Stephens; Fayette Brown & Son vs. the Ormsby Furnace Co.

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TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Willy vs. Barton; Duff vs. Bracken; Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.; Hunt vs. Hunt; Vanbesson, *et al.*; Gawsford vs. Pennsylvania Company; Irons *et al.* vs. Potter *et al.*; Peat vs. P., C. & St. L. Co.; Sites vs. Harris; Gilbertson vs. Allegheny Savings Bank; Wilcox vs. Kirkpatrick *et al.*; Hatch vs. Alborn *et al.*; Fox vs. Eaton Bauer; Negley vs. Riley; Gray vs. Braden; Grier vs. Palmer; McCarney vs. Berkowitz; Scott & Murdock vs. Stillerich *et al.*; Johns *et al.* vs. Backofen; Eaton Brothers vs. Brown.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Bollman & Fulton vs. Archibald M. Marshall. The Court appointed C. Hasbrouck, Esq., to take testimony, &c., in place of N. P. Fetterman, deceased.

Alex. Watson vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Defendant moves for a new trial.

Charles H. Johnson, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Eliza Hobson vs. John T. Hobson.

John Lewis was authorized to adopt James Henry Lewis as his child.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Henderson vs. Gaskett *et al.*; McGinnis vs. Appel *et al.*; Shafer vs. Scahil *et al.*; Madison Iron and M. Co. vs. McKelvy *et al.*; Bonnett vs. Heiling; Scully Bunst vs. Fowler *et al.*; Clark *et al.* vs. Haynes; W. H. Mechling vs. McIntyre (2); Foussant vs. Gangwisch *et al.*; Johnson vs. McCreek *et al.*; McMillen *et al.* vs. Oliver *et al.*; Haskel vs. Heilbroner; Boucher vs. Thompson.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In this court the following sentences were imposed Saturday:

Richard Kunde, for assault and battery, was fined $100 and costs.

Peter McNally was fined seventy-five dollars and costs for selling liquor without license.

Henry Hoeffinger, for selling liquor without license, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

Joseph Barum, for fornication, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs.

Charles Ball, for aggravated assault and battery, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Birlst Becker, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs.

Charles Good, for assault, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Thomas Grogan, convicted of felonious assault, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Chas. Bell, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, sentenced to the Workhouse for one month.

Mathew Baur, convicted of assault and battery and of obstructing an officer.

Frank Gentt and John Gibson, *alias* John Samuels, convicted of entering a building with felonious intent. Sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs of the prosecution.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. J. A. Greiner; Rudolph Koenig, Francis Karns, Henry Stein, Adam Hoerr, August Gerber (two), Wm. Ferguson, Nick Blanrock, Hugh Williams, Barbara Stein, Albert Stehle (two) M. Murray (three), Anna M. Baldwin, Christ. Miller, A. H. Miller, John Hamilton, John Gothart, Conrad Miller, John White *et al.*, John Guttendorf, Ferdinand Tragesser, Edward Sherry, David F. Evans, Francis Hickey, R. B. Blackstock, Frank Popelick, Frank McGuire, A. Gainsford, Fred. Fritsch, Jacob G. Poore *et al.*, Bryan Barret *et al.*

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

Hearing in the Habeas Corpus Case.

Saturday morning H. A. Zerdam, George H. Palmer and J. H. Thomas, who were committed to the Workhouse as professional thieves, by Mayor McCarthy, were brought into the Common Pleas Court No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White—in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Commonwealth was represented by Col. Bayne and Messrs. Stillwagon and Hunter, and the prisoners by Messrs. Pearson and Wm. Reardon, Esq.

Mr. Reardon asked the discharge of the prisoners on the grounds that they had been arrested without warrant, and that the arrests were not made in the manner required by act of Assembly.

Detective Fred. Rivers, who made the arrest, was called, and testified to the facts connected therewith, when the prisoners' counsel rested their case.

Messrs. VonBonnhorst, Kenney and others, who testified before the Mayor, were called, and gave substantially the same testimony as that given at the hearing, which was published in Friday's DISPATCH.

Judge Kirkpatrick said that the prisoners, if they desired, would be permitted to testify in their own behalf.

Palmer was then sworn, and stated that he lived in New York city; he came to Pittsburgh on last Friday morning; he was not a professional thief; had never been classed as such before; on last Tuesday he first saw the witnesses who had appeared against him; he was traveling agent for Watson & Co., in the furnishing line; knew, by reputation, Hon. Wm. General Pearson personally; also, Colonel Negley, Postmaster; he had never purchased any stamps. On cross-examination he stated that he had no certificate of his agency; had none of his employers here; had no letter from his employers; his firm's place of business was at Astor Place and Broadway. He first saw these two men at the Union Depot Hotel. He went into the bank merely to ascertain whether the Iron City National bill was a good one. He wasn't with the other parties at all. He never was in this city before; had not had an opportunity to communicate with his firm since his arrest; his right name is George H. Palmer; his father was in the horse business; and four brothers married; had got acquainted with General Pearson in New York city, at the St. Nicholas Hotel; had an introduction to him there; he didn't tell his counsel to telegraph to his friends in New York; he didn't think it necessary. From the fact that he expected to be discharged, not knowing of any evidence that could be produced against him.

Mr. Reardon said he would not call the other parties, and then proceeded to argue to the Court on the merits of the case.

Col. Bayne produced a New York directory in which the firm name of Watson & Co. did not appear. Pearson said he knew of several persons in Pittsburgh whose name did not appear in the Pittsburgh directory.

Both Judges expressed the opinion that the prisoners were professional thieves. There was some doubt, however, on the question as to the legality of the arrest, and proceedings before the Mayor, and the parties were remanded to await the decision of the court, which will probably be given to day.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE High School Alumni reunion will take place June 25th, at the hall of the High School building.

THE Geehran Literary Society of the High School will give an exhibition during the last week of the present month.

THE Knox district, Thirtieth ward, school directors have levied a tax of 8½ mills for the expenses of the ensuing year.

THE commencement exercises of the High School will take place on June 24th, at either Library Hall or the Opera House.

IT appears that the ordinance is now stored in a warehouse on Ferry street, but the fact that Hutchinson's battery, which is the old Hampton battery reorganized, has not yet procured authority from Adjutant General Latta to remove the ordinance prevents the city or the authorities from doing anything in the matter.

After the adoption of the above resolution, the committee adjourned.

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After the adoption of the above resolution, the committee adjourned.

THE Central Board of Education will meet to-morrow, when the question of text books for the ensuing year will be up for discussion.

THE Music Committee of the Central Board of Education will recommend the adoption of Glen's Intermediate music book for use in the schools.

MISS MARY J. JOHNSTON has been chosen a teacher in the Primary Department of the Lincoln School, Twenty-first ward, and Miss Lillie Cooper of Valley Highfield Schools, Twelfth ward, second preciict.

IT is now understood that the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction will report in favor of Osgood's new series of Readers, instead of those in use, and that the other changes will be recommended. There is, however, a strong disposition to change the History, and it is understood many will be saved by it; that instead of the book now in use and costing $1 25, a better one can be obtained costing $1 00. Another is said to be in favor of the change in grammar is also much spoken of.

A WRITER in the *National Teachers' Monthly*, says, concerning school histories: "Many text-books on the history of our country are almost wholly lost to view, and for the reason, first, because they do not contain appropriate matter; second, because they disregard the true object of historical study. What is the true and practical subject-matter of a school history should treat of the social and educational condition of the people, and not consist of mere dates. Histories of to-day, as well as of the past, are crowded with the acts, not worthy of record, or accounts of some so-called brilliant battle."

THE subject of drawing as a branch of study in the public schools has never, until a few years ago, received any special attention on the part of either teachers or pupils. In earlier days a pupil who had a taste for the subject was simply allowed to devote his spare time to the practice of it without any direction on the part of the teacher. Being thus without any instruction a pupil so inclined had to teach himself, as it were, go on some special teacher. Later years, however, brought out instructors and teachers who see and appreciate the value of drawing as recreations in the arts and sciences as well as what are usually termed the common branches.

We are hardly conscious of any more definite than this language. The school director says: "I have now a lawful list of the subjects which I have to teach, and to the amount I may levy." Answer: An amount sufficient to meet the expenses of the school. I state, the sum total of the State *and* [illegible] ded to (for this connection implies addition) the county tax, the sum total of the two, the amount of the county tax authorized by law at the time when the school tax is assessed, now ten mills, and authorized to be assessed by the state tax, in like manner authorized at the time of said assessment, now [illegible] mills, and their sum gives the maximum rate for the school assessment.

THE question of teachers' examinations is discussed by the Toledo *Blade*, which arrives at these conclusions: That too much merely technical study is required of teachers, as well as pupils, is too often the case, and that sound, practical common sense and a thing or two more should not be undervalued, is demanded by the best interests of our educational system. A professional teacher should be required every two years to review text books, and to otherwise take extensive preparations for periodic examinations. Not a little time to pursue a course of study or answering questions in order to qualify for professional developments. Some change in the law which will permit examiners to issue certificates for life or for six or ten years, according to the scolarship of the applicant, the last one to be re-issued, if further study, or experience appears to us desirable, since mediocre teachers would therefore have opportunity to perfect themselves by further study, while those who had once passed a thoroughly competent examination could devote their time to a more comprehensive and large course of study, becoming thereby far more fitted for their professional duties than by mere text-book reviews."

JUDGE GORDON, of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the following question of court restraining the Conyngham township school directors from levying a tax of 13 mills on the county valuation. The decision of the higher court is that school directors are not limited to thirty mills for school purposes. After giving the statements of the plaintiffs below, Judge Gordon says: The court below adopted this view of the case and granted a preliminary injunction to restrain the collection of the excess of said taxes over ten mills. A careful examination of the act of 1854 compels us to dissent from this conclusion. Section 29 of that act requires the County Commissioners to furnish the President and Secretary of the School Board "with a correct copy of the last adjusted valuation of the county, and such things made taxable in the same for State and county purpoces, which said property, subjects and things are by law liable to taxation for school purposes according to the provisions of this act." This section requires the Board of Directors a schedule of these objects upon which they may assess their tax. Now it matters not that certain articles are found in these assessment lists, are taxable for State and others only for county purposes, because *all* are made taxable for school purposes without distinction.

The act refers in general terms to subjects taxable for State and county purposes, in order that the valuations may be uniform and that those may be fixed for the assessments to become valuations for the school assessments, uniformity is thus obtained and expense avoided. Nevertheless the assessments therefore are none the less separate and independent because based on the county and State valuations. Let us select for example three subjects, pleasure carriages, lands and horses; the first liable only to State, the second only to county taxes, and the third to both State and county taxes—*all*, however, are subjective to school taxes, and for such purposes they form a separated and independent schedule and the assessment based thereon, no matter in which of the above named purposes they are taxable; it is enough that they are taxable for either. Then, having the subject for the next inquiry is, what amount may be levied thereon? The 51st section of the act of 1854 furnishes the answer. "The board of directors * * * * shall proceed to levy and apportion said school tax, pursuant to this act, not exceeding the amount of State and county tax, authorized by law, on all objects made or to be made taxable for State or county purposes." Now, as the obvious grammatical structure of this section requires that the first clause be immediately connected with the last, and that the middle one be transposed or read parenthetically, it would stand thus: "Shall proceed to levy and apportion said school tax on all objects * * * made or to be made taxable for State or county purposes, not exceeding the amount of State and county taxes authorized by law."

Text Book Change.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We are not interested in text book changes either directly or remotely in connection with any agent or publishing house, and we fully appreciate all attempts on the part of the opponents of a change, when it is done (as we have no reason to believe it is not, by the Board of Control) for the purpose of relieving the necessity of the use of new books.

It seems to us that the true doctrine of text book changes, is to replace old editions, and books that become almost worthless in the course of time on account of new discoveries, new applications of business customs and commercial computations, and advancement in history, science and literature, by new editions and later and more progressive works. This is absolutely necessary in order to keep pace with the times. Any other doctrine, we think, is either mistaken economy, or in the interest of the publishing house concerned.

But who are to be the judges to decide which are the best books? We answer this question by asking another: Were you, Mr. Editor, to employ an artist to paint your portrait, or execute for you a picture of some landscape, who should be the judge of the brushes and materials to be used, if you want the work well done? Or were you to employ an artisan to do some work for you requiring great skill and care in the execution, who should be the judge of his tools, the workman or the employer? There can be but one sensible answer to these questions. Hence we say that teachers are the only competent judges of their tools, and the text book to be used by them. Perhaps, however, a compromise would be better—a joint committee of teachers and directors.

Now, we think that the books in use in our schools are far from being the best or the most, and under the circumstances a text book climate change is not desirable. The only change that we would recommend, and which is certainly greatly to be desired, on account of